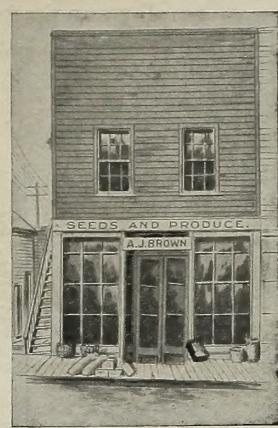


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W. W. PITCAIRN, JR.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE SEED BUSINESS.



LOCATION - 1885

1905

ALFRED J. BROWN
SEED CO.

SEED
GROWERS
AND
MERCHANTS

NEW LOCATION
COR OTTAWA
AND LOUIS STS
ONE BLOCK SOUTH
OF MONROE ST.
GRAND RAPIDS,
MICH.



PRESENT LOCATION - 1905

"Twenty Years in the Seed Business."

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

Twenty years in any kind of business means great changes, but more especially is this true in the seed business. We have been asked so many times by our friends and patrons how we employ our time during the year that we feel disposed to give them a brief history of the detail work connected with the seed business of the present day.

There are perhaps few who know that it means *twelve months' work* in the year. Beginning, we will say January 1st, we find ourselves occupied in various ways. First, getting our Catalogue ready to send out, putting up hundreds of thousands of packets for early Spring shipment, putting up seeds in bulk by the pound, peck and bushel to be ready for shipment when desired. All this work must be done in advance so as to insure prompt delivery at the time the seeds are needed. By the time this work is accomplished the actual demand begins, say about the first of March. For three months or more the hard work continues, often keeping us busy at night as well as day. During all this busy time of seed selling and seed planting we too are obliged to get our own planting done, which comprises several thousand acres. Commencing July 1st we find ourselves busy in various ways, such as inspecting seed crops, starting our men out to secure business for the following year, looking after the harvesting of thousands of bushels of Garden Peas, until we soon find our time taken up in handling Grass and Clover Seed for Fall seeding. Again taking up the work, say October 1st, the real heavy part of it begins. First, the receiving of thousands of bushels of Garden Peas, which must all be thoroughly cleaned and hand-picked. These are followed by nearly as many thousand bushels of Garden Beans, besides other seeds of nearly every kind. Before November 1st we commence shipping out the new crop seeds to our Southern customers and continue the work of filling wholesale orders to all parts of the United States up to January 1st. Thus you can see that the work of the Seedsman of to day means twelve months in the year.

Success of the Seed Business.

The article above describes in brief the work of the seedsman of to-day. We will now endeavor to show you the success of our work. The secret of success is simply supplying seeds that bring satisfactory results and profit to the planter. To do this, it requires constant watchfulness, honesty and actual knowledge.

A building cannot stand without a foundation, neither can a seed business. We started right. The fundamental principal from the beginning was to supply the best seeds, regardless of the extra cost. We realized from the very start that the wise planter was not looking for cheap seeds, but that he had the harvest in view. We have now put in a score of years of hard and constant work, and the experience obtained in this time we consider the most valuable capital we possess. It is time and money wasted to plant poor seeds. Buy the best and only the best and be sure you get them. They cost a little more but they are worth it.

We wish to thank our old customers who have not only patronized us for the past twenty years, but for the many kind words spoken for our seeds during all this time.

Important.—If you are unable to secure our seeds through your local dealer, send direct, but remember our terms are cash with the order. Please write your name and address plainly so as to avoid possible mistakes. Should we be unable to supply the article asked for, we will not substitute, but will return your money promptly.

Seeds by Mail.

We will pay the postage on small seeds by the packet, ounce and quarter pound. If wanted by mail in larger quantity, add 10 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart.

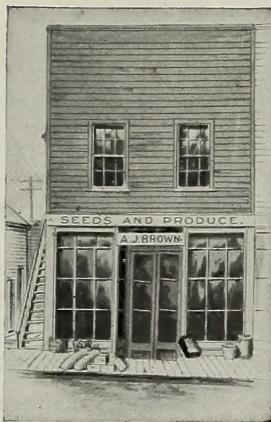
Seeds by Express or Freight.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all Seeds and Plants sent out by us, either express or freight. We do not charge for boxes or barrels; bags only are charged for, at cost. We do not charge cartage to depot, all goods f. o. b.

Prices.

With the exception of Dwarf Beans, we have been able to harvest nearly a full crop of all kinds of Vegetable Seeds of the finest quality, and you will note that the prices on several varieties have been materially reduced below the prices of a year ago. While this is true, Dwarf Beans are somewhat higher in price on account of the great shortage. However, prices on the whole average lower than a year ago.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS showing the old places we occupied during the last twenty years, and which we were obliged to vacate for want of room. On the other pages we will show you interior photographic views of our new quarters located corner Ottawa & Louis Sts.



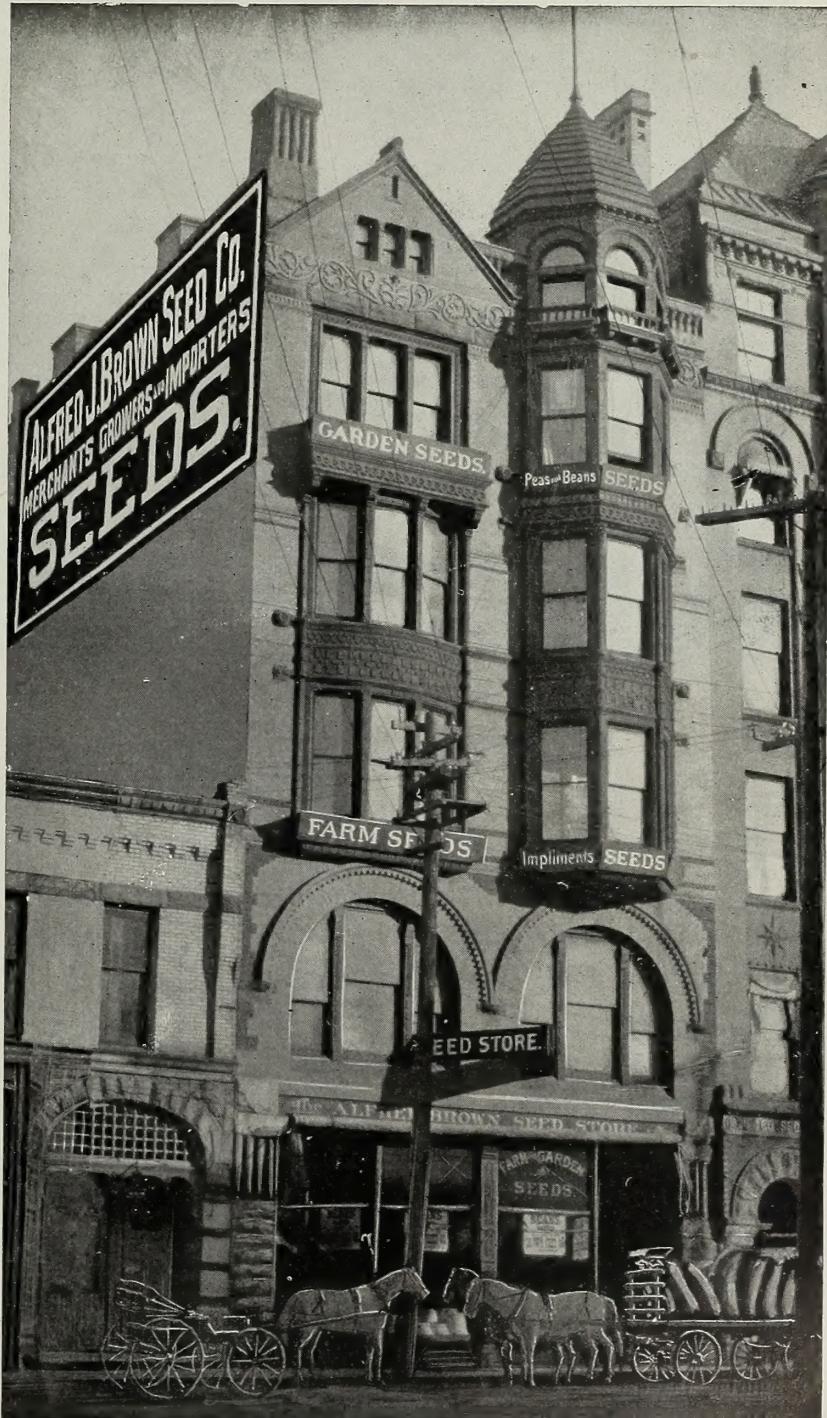
The birth place of the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co.
(Photograph taken in 1885.)
No. 154 East Fulton Street.



Photograph view of Seed and Fruit Stores
(Taken June, 1887)
Nos. 16 and 18 N. Division Street.



Photographic view of Seed Store
(Taken in 1892.)
Nos. 24 and 26 N. Division Street.



The Building we occupied on North Division St. for twelve years
and finally vacated in July, 1904.

The Growth of a Seed Business in Grand Rapids during the Past Twenty Years.



"Taking Dictation." Scene in Private Office.

including the office outfit, was moved to store No. 18 North Division Street. Within a year we were obliged to rent the next store, No. 16, and connected them with an archway, where we conducted a seed and fruit business from June, 1887, until the fall of 1892, when we found the room too small for the business, and it was at this time we conceived the idea that it would be better to put up a building suitable for a seed store and warehouse. The five-story building, as shown in the large photo on page 1, was ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1892. The first floor and basement, as well as the two upper floors were used for several years as a seed store and warehouse, while the second and third floors were rented to the Y. M. C. A. during the construction of their new building, a period of two years. Long before our tenants were ready to move we needed the entire building, using every inch of it from 1894 until 1902,

On page 1 we take pleasure in showing our friends and patrons photograph views of the different places which we have been obliged to vacate during the past twenty years. Going back to 1885 we wish to mention a few things about the little frame building at 154 East Fulton St., which at the present time is occupied as a harness shop. It was early in March when we took possession of this little store, and during the time of our occupancy of the premises we did a thriving little business, so much so that the floor was inadequate to hold the goods we had stored there, and one bright morning, early in June, we found the entire contents dumped into the cellar, office furniture and all. The only thing that still remained was the telephone as that happened to be screwed to the wall. Fortunately, there was little or no damage done, except a slight shrinkage, and within twenty-four hours, all the merchandise,



Bookkeeper's Office, Showing Private Office in Rear.

(Continued from page 2.)

where we conducted a large and profitable business during this time, but as the business continued to expand, we found it necessary, in 1902, to vacate all the upper floors of this building, moving our wholesale business and seed-cleaning machinery to Nos. 20 and 22 Ottawa street, still retaining the lower floor, where we conducted a retail business.

In the spring of 1904 we found that the room we were occupying was still too small for the business and we were obliged to either erect a building suitable for our requirements or secure much larger quarters, and after due consideration we decided upon our present location, Corner of Ottawa and Louis streets, as the most convenient quarters we could find in the city for a seed warehouse, where we have all the facilities to conduct a wholesale and retail business. The illustrations as shown in the next few pages will give you some idea of the spacious and convenient warehouse we now occupy. The entire building has been re-modeled and fitted out as one of the most modern and up-to-date seed warehouses to be found in the United States, and we shall take pleasure at any time in showing our friends and patrons through.



Partial View of Retail Store. No. 100 Louis St., in Rear of Building.

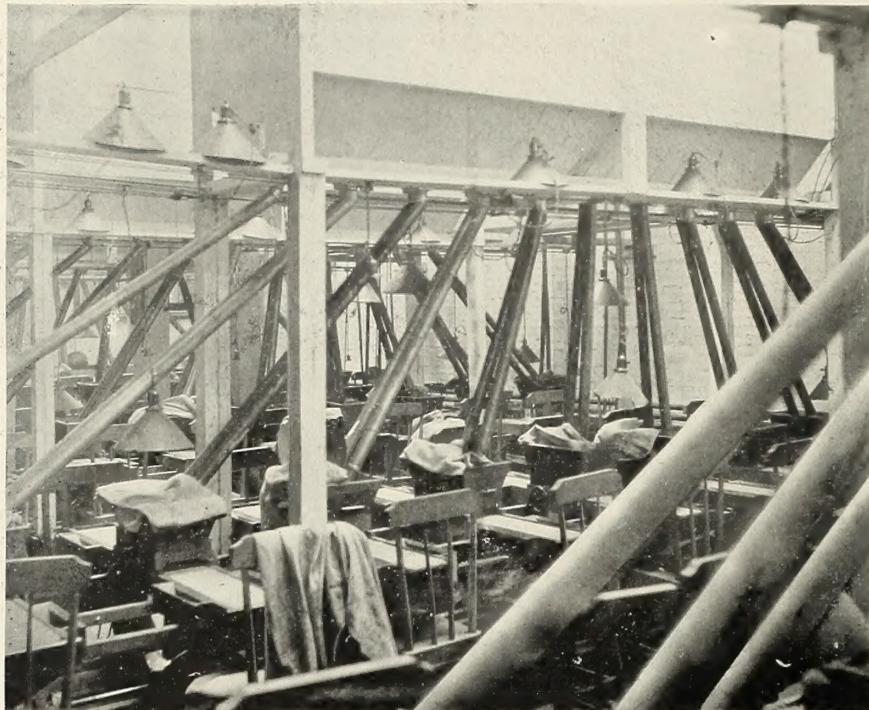


A Corner in our General Offices.



Retail Department.

View to the left showing Retail Department. This room is well lighted and fitted out with latest improved methods for properly conducting a retail Seed Store. Being located in the rear of the building our customers will find ample room and a quiet place for hitching a horse. During the busy season we employ ten to twelve persons in this department for the express purpose of waiting on retail trade. This same room and the one above it is used during the winter months for putting up advance orders, both wholesale and retail.



View of Picking Room during recess.

Picking Room.

View to left showing the picking room during recess, where we give employment to ninety-eight girls and two men. Each girl has an individual machine which is run by electric power. All the handling to and from these machines is done away with by our improved automatic system. The unpicked peas or beans are fed to each machine through pipes, and the hand-picked stock is taken away on an endless belt. The two men thus have an opportunity to devote full time to instructing the girls how the stock should be hand-picked. The room is almost as light as outdoors, which

is of great advantage to us when picking colored beans. When running full force it is not an unusual thing to hand-pick ten to twelve hundred bushels of peas and beans in a single day.

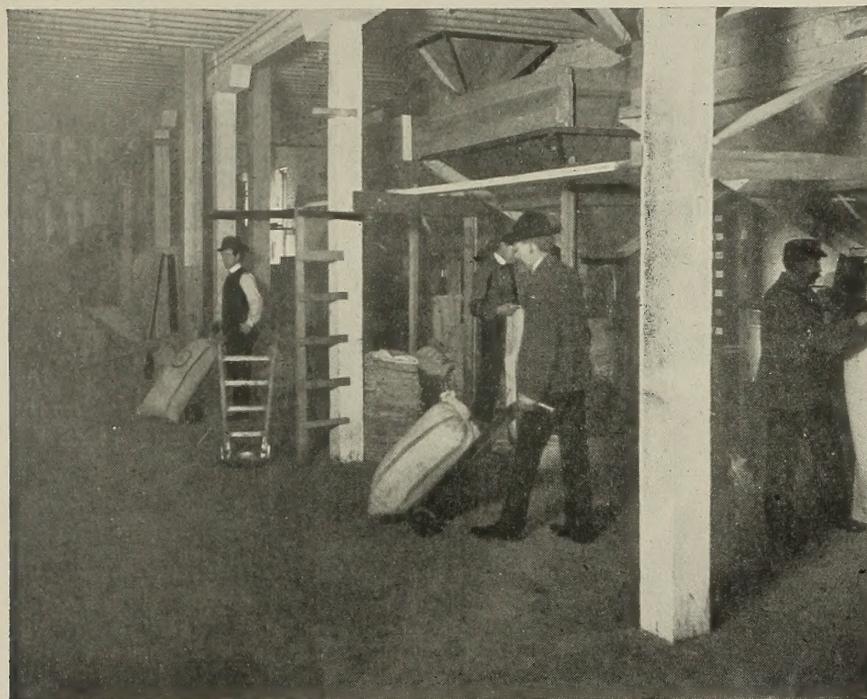


Packing Room.

View to right showing packing room, where we put up hundreds of thousands of packets, both vegetable and flower seeds, which are becoming so popular throughout the state. The greatest care is exercised in filling these packets with the choicest seeds of strong germination. The packets too, are attractive, showing colored lithographic engravings which are not over-drawn, but painted from nature. We were so badly crowded at the time this picture was taken we can only show a partial view of this feature of our business.



View of Packing Room.



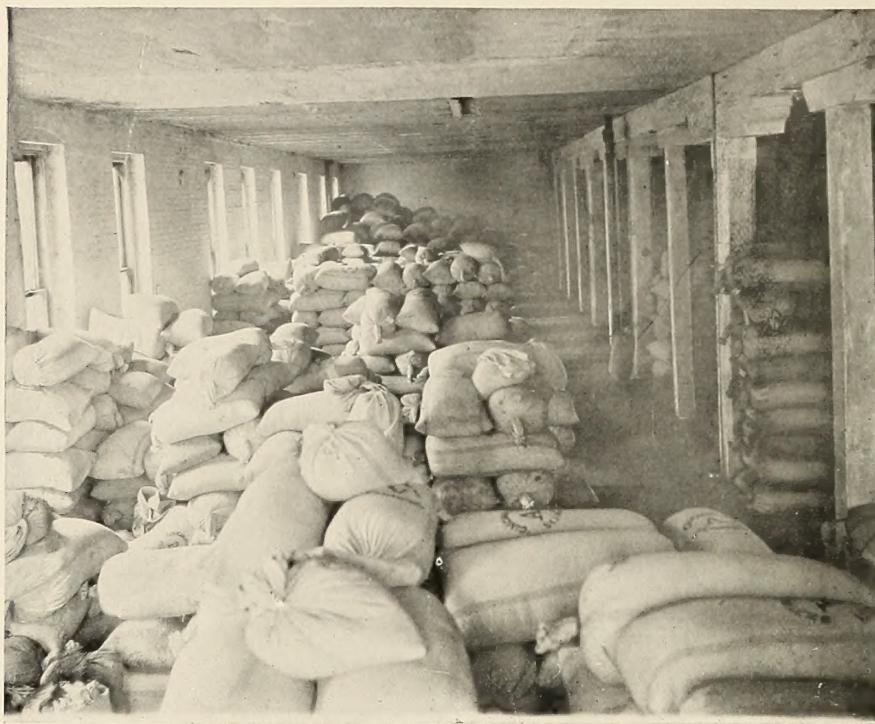
Bagging Room on Second Floor.

View to the left showing the bagging room, which contains six large hoppers, where it is not unusual to bag from these hoppers, tie or sew up 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of peas and beans in a single day. Our arrangements for handling the unpicked stock from the different floors of our warehouse are as complete as you will find in any warehouse in the United States. The stock can be dumped into a receiving hopper on the floor where it is stored and it is not handled again until it is drawn out of the hoppers in a hand-picked condition. The labor-saving device in this respect is perhaps the most unique arrangement to be found anywhere.

View to the right showing part of the main floor. On this floor we have three outside receiving doors; also an entrance to the retail store in the rear, and a receiving door to the railroad track where we unload car lots, one of the best features being that the tracks are tunneled under the building so that all is loaded in the dry, and besides, we can unload on the main floor, as shown in the picture, or direct onto an elevator from the other side. This splendid arrangement facilitates matters considerably, especially so when we are rushed in loading and unloading carloads of heavy freight.



View of Part of the Main Floor.

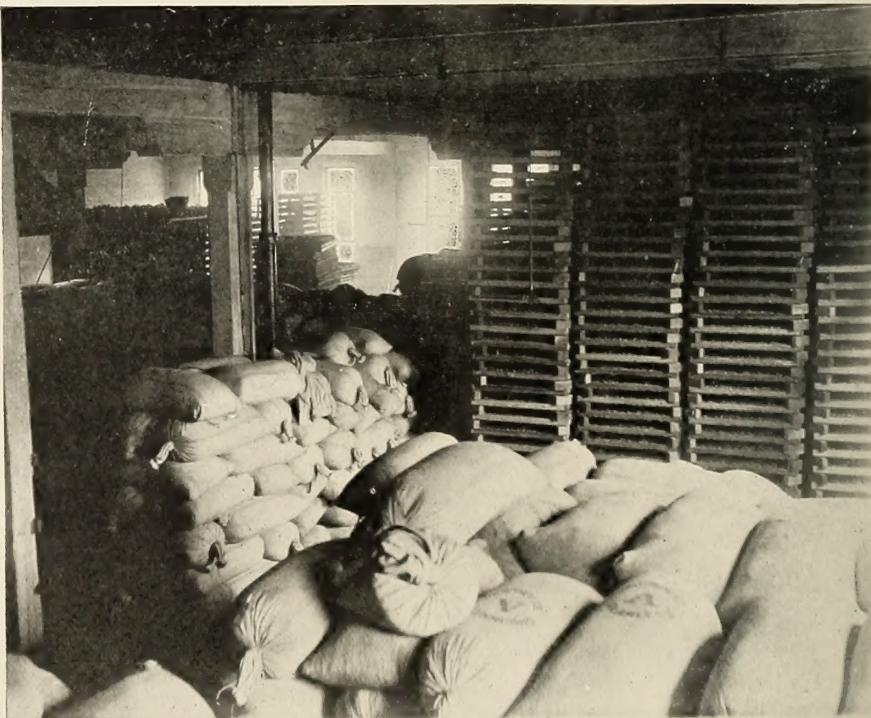


A Partial View of one of our Store Rooms.

couple thousand or more bags of seed. The view was taken from the top of one of the piles of seed bags, consequently does not show the height of the room, which is eighteen feet from the floor to the ceiling. This is of great advantage, especially in times when we are crowded for room, and is perhaps the most valuable storage in the building, outside of the basement, which we have told you nothing about. Space will prevent us from showing views of the basement, but to give you some idea of the size and storage capacity, would say that we can easily store 60 to 75 car-loads of goods, with ample room left for aisles. The entire basement is well lighted and ventilated, being perfectly dry and suitable for storing anything we choose to carry there.

In conclusion we wish to say that we have now taken you from the cellar to the loft, but would take more pleasure in showing our friends and customers through, so that they could see for themselves that we have not over estimated by the views shown or by what we have said about them.

View to the left showing part of the second story. This floor is 70 x 140 feet, having a carrying capacity of ten thousand bags, or about seven hundred Tonnage. The ceilings are high and the room is well lighted and ventilated, making ideal storage.



A Partial View of the Upper Floor or Loft.

ARTICHOKE

LARGE GLOBE

The best for general use. Buds large, almost round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base; thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS, PER BUSHEL, \$1.00.

Culture

Sow in hot beds in February or March, and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well-drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in a row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that



case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower heads, which are produced from about September 1st until frost. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw,

to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

BEANS

Culture

There is nothing that responds more readily to good cultivation and soil than beans. We advise fall plowing to insure the best results. The land that is best adapted to beans is medium rich, well drained loam, which has been fertilized for a previous crop. As the plant is sensitive to both cold and wet, they should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. While the largest returns are obtained from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, good results may be had from planting in hills two feet apart each way. In this way the crop may be kept clean at less expense. It is not necessary to give the bean crop deep cultivation. If the ground is kept clean up till the time of blossoming, and the season favorable, success is sure. It is detrimental to the crop to cultivate after beans begin to set, as it will cause them to blast and injure the crop to a large extent.

ASPARAGUS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

An old Standard, Mammoth Green Sort, of Good Quality

Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c



ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

One-year-old Roots, - 40c. per 100; \$3 per 1000

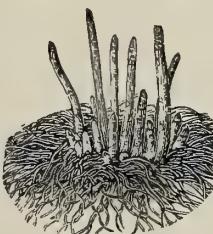
Large two-year-old Roots, 60c. " " \$4 " "

Culture

Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants yourself, pour hot (but not boiling) water on the seed, and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not

naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough

cultivation. Early the next spring, spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times; but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently, until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured, the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.



Davis Kidney Wax

BEAN

The Market Gardeners' Favorite.

Introduced by us in 1894. The hardiest and most productive Bush Wax Bean in cultivation. POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

CULTURE—There is nothing that responds more readily to good cultivation and soil than beans. We advise fall plowing to insure the best results. The land that is best adapted to beans is medium rich, well drained loam, which has been fertilized for a previous crop. As the plant is sensitive to both cold and wet, they should not be planted until the ground has become warm and dry. While the largest returns are obtained from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, good results may be had from planting in hills two feet apart each way. In this way the crop may be kept clean at less expense. It is not necessary to give the bean crop deep cultivation. If the ground is kept clean up to the time of blossoming, and the season favorable, success is sure. It is detrimental to the crop to cultivate after beans begin to set, as it will cause them to blast and injure the crop to a large extent.



||Photo of One of Our Seed Crops in the Stage of Early Maturity.



BEANS

Dwarf Wax Podded.

	Qt.	4 Qt.	Peck	Bush.
Davis Kidney.....	40	\$1 40	\$2 50	\$9 00
Wardwell's Kidney	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
Dwarf Golden.....	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
Improved Golden.....	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Detroit	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
German White.....	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Jones Stringless	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
Crystal White.....		Crop failed.		
Keeney's Rustless Golden.	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Currie's Rust Proof Black.	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Golden Eyed	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Refugee	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Prolific German Black....	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Challenge Dwarf Black...	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
Flageolet Scarlet.....	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Flageolet Violet.....	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Valentine		Crop failed.		
Saddleback Black	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Pencil Pod	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Yosemite Mammoth	40	1 40	2 50	9 00

Photo Showing a Single Plant Stripped of its Foliage.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE

Davis Kidney Wax Bean....

WHEN we introduced this bean ten years ago we knew very well that the market gardeners, as well as the canners, desired a good, hardy white-seeded, Wax Bean of good producing qualities. We made no mistake. It so completely filled in the long-felt want of a perfect white-seeded Wax Bean that it was readily sought for by the most progressive seedsmen of the United States. From the time of its introduction it has had no equal. It stands "alone," the best Dwarf Wax Bean of the present day. Admitting there are perhaps some Wax sorts that may be more tender under "ordinary" conditions, still we claim that if the Davis Kidney Wax is picked for the table when ready it is as tender and of as good flavor as any Wax Bean in cultivation, and besides, it makes no difference where the bean is planted, it not only thrives, but is absolutely rustless and will stand shipping long distances. In conclusion we say that the Davis Kidney Wax stands without a rival.



Photo View Interior Michigan Trust Co.'s Vaults where we so safely guarded our Seed stocks in 1894.



PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK WAX.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

The Burpee's Stringless Green Bean is an especial favorite among those who plant beans in the home garden, and is already becoming popular in some localities among market men.

It is the best Green Podded Bean of recent production. Pods are long, straight, very thick and meaty and absolutely stringless.

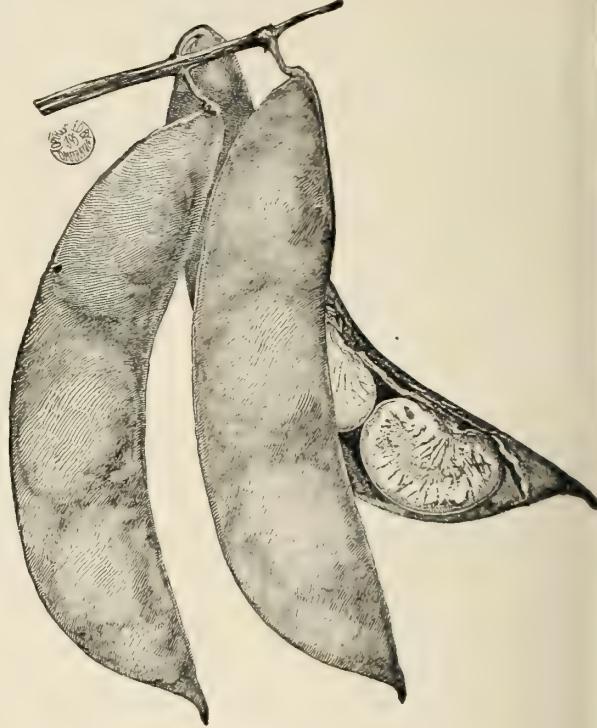
We can highly recommend this variety to our customers.



EXACT SIZE GOLDEN CARMINE



Burpee's Bush Lima.



Seibert's Early Lima.

BEANS

Dwarf Green Podded.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck	Bush.
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod..	35	\$1 10	\$2 00	\$7 50
New Giant Stringless Valentine.	35	1 10	2 00	7 50
Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Extra Early Refugee	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Refugee or Thousand to One..	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Best of All	25	70	1 25	4 50
Long Yellow Six Weeks	25	70	1 25	4 50
Early Mohawk.	25	85	1 50	5 75
Goddard or Boston Favorite ..	25	70	1 25	4 50
Dwarf Horticultural.....		Crop failed.		
Round Yellow Six Weeks.....	25	70	1 25	4 50
China Red Eye....	25	70	1 25	4 50
Improved Tree Bean.....	20	50	90	3 50
True Pea or Navy	15	40	75	2 50
Medium Marrow.....	20	50	90	3 50
Royal Dwarf Kidney.....	20	50	90	3 50
Large White Marrow.....	20	50	90	3 50
Improved Red Kidney	20	50	85	3 25
Longfellow	40	1 50	2 75	9 00
Lowe's Champion.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 50



i New Prolific Dutch Case Knife.

Pole and Lima Beans.

POLE VARIETIES.

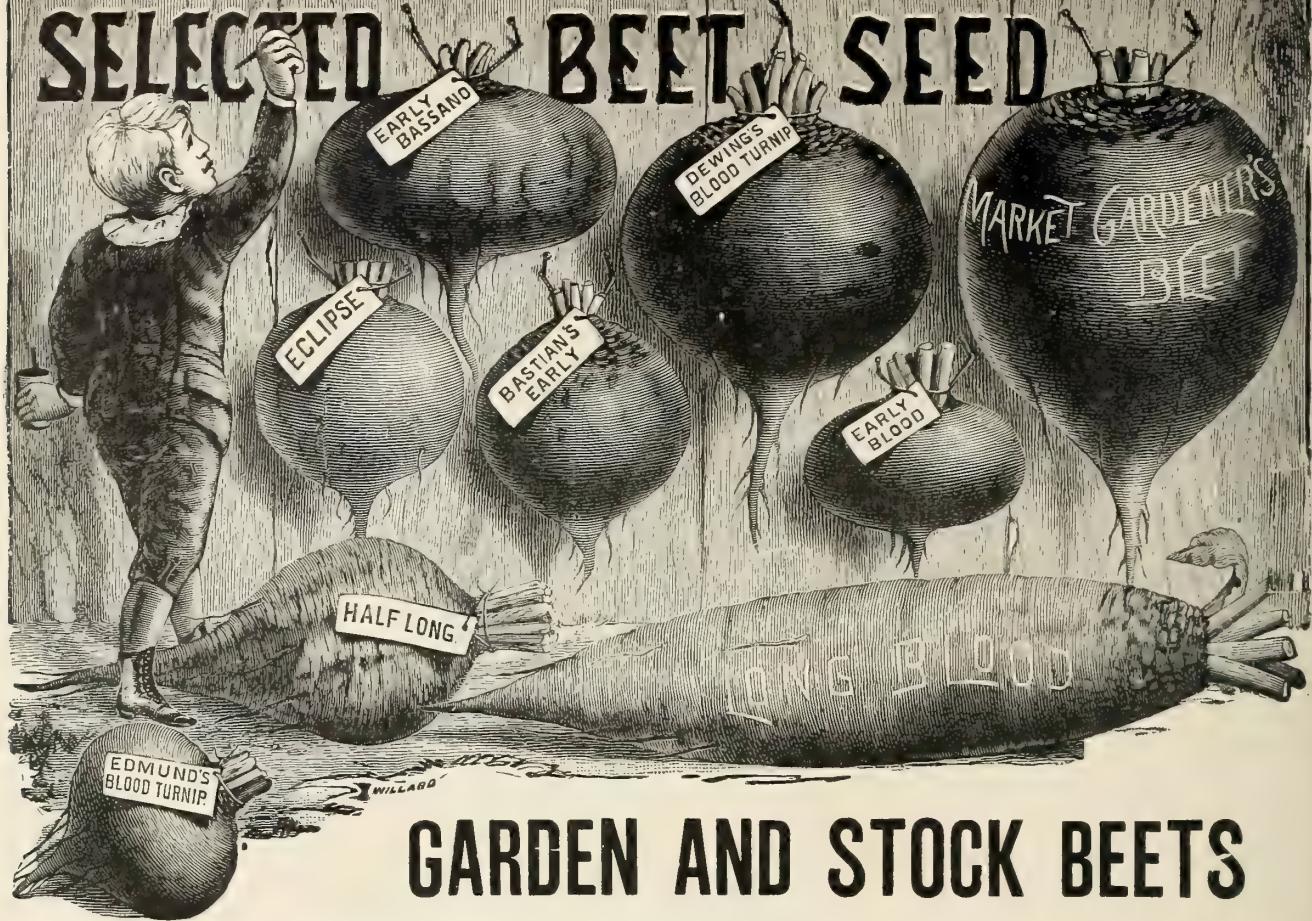
	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck	Bushel
London Horticultural.....	25	75	\$1 40	\$5 25
Dutch Case Knife.....	25	75	1 35	5 00
Kentucky Wonder.....	30	85	1 60	6 00
Lazy Wife.....	25	75	1 40	5 50
White Creaseback.....	25	75	1 30	5 00
Southern Prolific.....	25	75	1 30	5 00
Cut Short or Corn Hill	25	75	1 30	5 00
Golden Cluster.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 50

LIMA.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck	Bushel
Burpee's Bush Lima	30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 50
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Dreer's Bush Lima.....	35	1 10	2 00	7 00
Jackson Wonder.....	25	75	1 30	5 00
King of the Garden Lima	30	80	1 50	5 50
Early Jersey Lima.....	30	85	1 60	6 00
Large White Lima.....	25	75	1 35	5 25
Seibert's Early Lima.....	30	85	1 60	6 00
Dreer's Pole Lima	30	85	1 60	6 00
Dreer's Bush Lima.....	30	90	1 75	6 50
Ford's Mammoth Lima	30	85	1 60	6 00

LARGE WHITE LIMA.

SELECTED BEET SEED



GARDEN AND STOCK BEETS

CULTURE FOR TABLE BEETS.

Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked at the rate of five to six pounds to the acre. For a succession of crops, sow every two weeks after up to July 1st. The Beet delights in a rich mellow soil. When the young plants are two to three inches high, thin to five or six inches apart. Beets for winter use can be stored in a cellar by covering them with sand to prevent shriveling or they may be kept in pits out of doors the same as apples and potatoes. Care should be taken by seeing that the beets are dry and not bruised.

CULTURE FOR MANGEL AND STOCK BEETS.

The same culture of table beets applies to the mangel and stock beets, but they should be planted farther apart from row to row in order to admit of the horse cultivator. We cannot too strongly recommend mangels and sugar beets for feeding cattle, sheep and swine. The roots grow to a much larger size than turnips, making a much larger yield. They are also more nutritious and fattening for food during the winter, largely increasing the yield of milk in cows. Sow the seed in rows two and a half to three feet apart at the rate of six to ten pounds to the acre. When the plants are two or three inches high thin or cut out with the hoe to ten or twelve inches apart. The roots should be harvested before frost and stored in pits or the cellar the same as table beets.



	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Crosby's Egyptian	5	15	40
Eclipse	5	15	40
Egyptian	5	15	40
Early Blood Turnip.....	5	15	40
Edmund's Blood Turnip	5	15	40
Detroit Dark Red	5	15	40
Bastian's Half Long.....	5	15	35
Long Blood Red	5	15	35
Swiss Chard or Kale.....	5	15	40

MANGEL AND STOCK BEETS.

	Per lb.	5 lbs.
Mammoth Long Red.....	22	\$1 00
Golden Tankard.....	22	1 00
Intermediate Yellow.....	22	1 00
Red Globe.....	22	1 00
Imperial Sugar.....	22	1 00
Yellow French Sugar.....	22	1 00

SUGAR BEETS.

Klein Wanzleben.....	20	90
Vilmorine's Improved	20	90



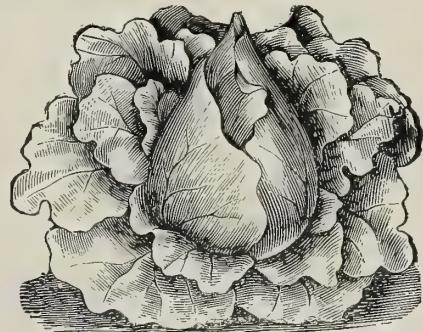


PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH

The Cabbage not only requires suitable land and good culture, but in order to be successful, great care should be exercised in the selection of seed. The cost of the seed is so small in comparison with the outlay in preparing the land and growing the crop that it is better to pay a little more for good seed than to buy seed that is offered at low prices. One grower on Long Island N. Y., who has supplied us seed for many years past, is able to contract his entire crop to the largest people in the trade at \$1.50 a pound, while the same variety is grown by some other cabbage growers and which is sold at about one-third of this figure. An ounce of good seed will under favorable conditions produce between two and three thousand healthy plants, consequently the extra cost of using good seed is a very small item. We cannot too strongly urge our customers of this fact.



PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.



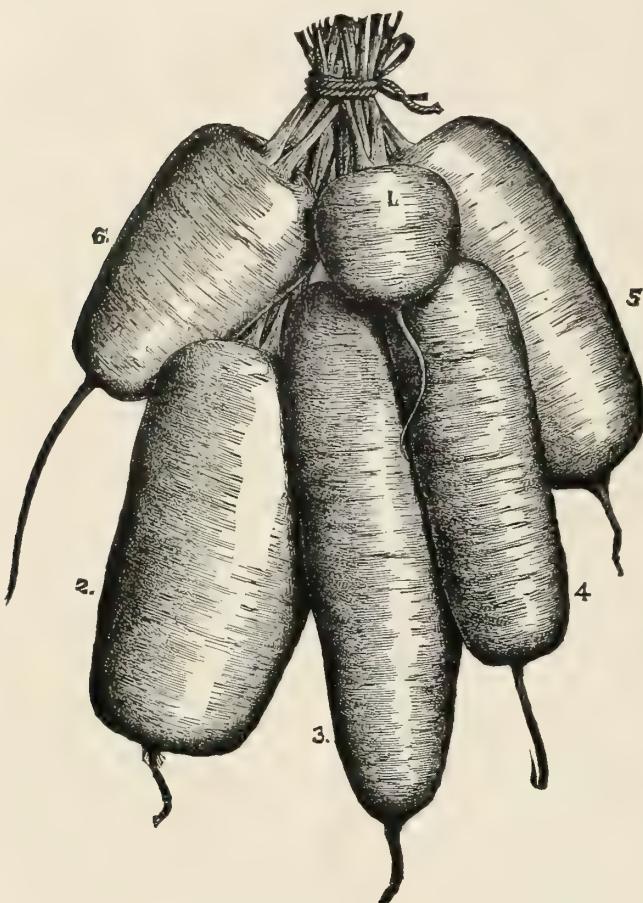
FILDER, OR POMERANIAN.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	15	40	\$1 50
Large Wakefield Charleston	15	40	1 50
Early Etampes.....	10	30	1 00
Extra Early Express.....	10	30	1 00
Early Winningstaadt	10	30	1 00
Early York	10	30	1 00
Henderson's Early Summer.....	15	35	1 25
Henderson's Succession	15	40	1 50
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	10	35	1 25
All Season's.....	10	35	1 25
Early Flat Dutch.....	10	30	1 10
All Head.....	15	40	1 50
Premium Flat Dutch.....	10	35	1 25
Danish Round Winter.....	15	40	1 50
Hollander	15	40	1 50
Marblehead Mammoth.....	10	30	1 10
Surehead	10	35	1 25
Stone Mason Marblehead.....	10	35	1 25
Savoy Imp. American.....	15	40	1 35
Filderkraut.....	10	35	1 10
Early Blood Red.....	15	40	1 50
Mammoth Rock Red.....	15	40	1 50



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ALL SEASONS



No. 1—Extra Early Forcing.
 No. 2—Oxheart.
 No. 3—Improved Long Orange.
 No. 4—Danver's Half Long.
 No. 5—Nante's Half Long.
 No. 6—Chantenay Stump Rooted.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—The Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil. For early summer crop, seed should be sown in March in a hot-bed, and when the plants are sufficiently large enough, they should be transplanted into a cold frame. This will harden them off and prepare them for the open ground. As the plant is hardy the Cauliflower may be set in the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For fall and winter Cauliflower the seed should be sown in a cool, moist place on the north side of a building or fence, about May first. The crop should be thoroughly cultivated and the plants kept free from worms by using insect powder. The Cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, and for this reason it is necessary that the seed should be sown so as to bring the plants to maturity in the early summer or late fall.

Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
25	60	\$2.00	\$7.00	\$24.00

CARROTS.

TABLE CARROTS.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Early Short Horn.....	10	20	60
Danver's Half Long.....	10	20	50
Chantenay Stump Rooted .	10	20	50
Gurrande or Ox Heart....	10	20	50
Nantes Half Long	10	20	50
Intermediate Pointed.	10	20	50
Long Orange.....	10	15	40

STOCK CARROTS.

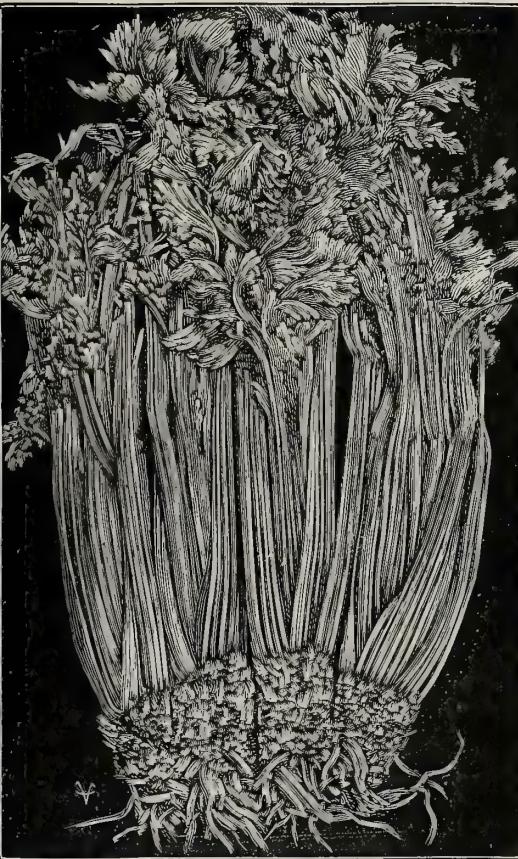
	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Intermediate..	25	90
Giant White Belgium	10	30
Orange Belgium	10	30

Culture.—The Carrot should be extensively used, both for culinary and stock feeding. The vegetable is wholesome and nutritious. It is especially valuable for feeding horses and milch cows. The early varieties are used exclusively for the table, while the half-long and long Yellow varieties are used mostly for horses. The Mammoth White and Belgium varieties are used almost exclusively for cattle. A rich, sandy loam we consider the best soil for carrots, although any good land, if deeply worked, will produce a satisfactory crop. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. The early table varieties should be sown in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. The half-long and white varieties should be sown two feet apart. The seed required to an acre is two to three pounds. When the plants begin to appear the ground should be hoed thoroughly. Thin the small table sorts to about an inch apart in a row, and the late field varieties three to six inches apart. In storing carrots for the winter they can be kept like other roots, such as beets and turnips.

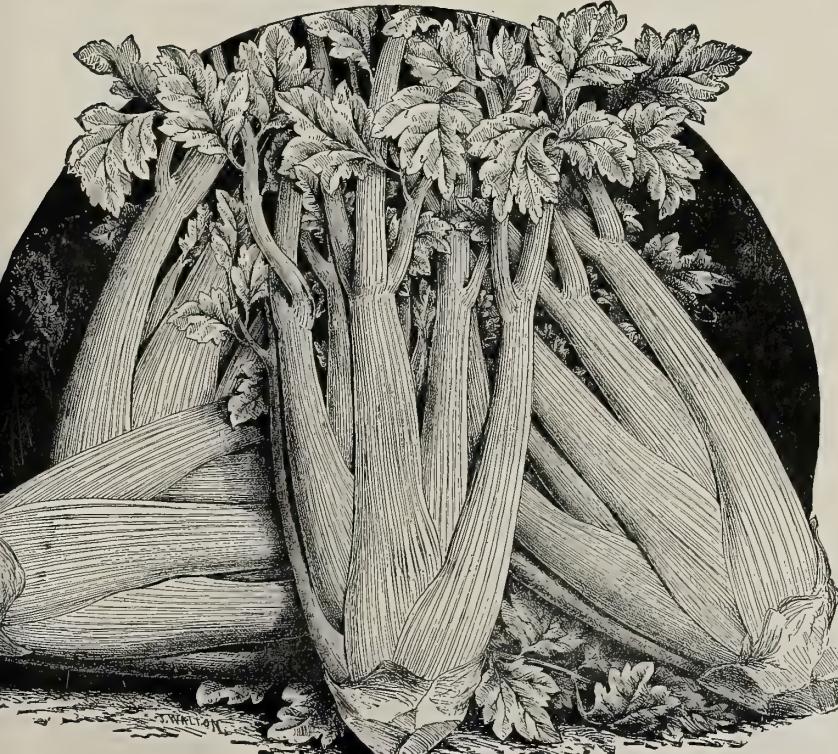


Henderson's Snow Ball (True).

CELERY



White Plume, Select Stock



Giant Pascal.

CULTURE

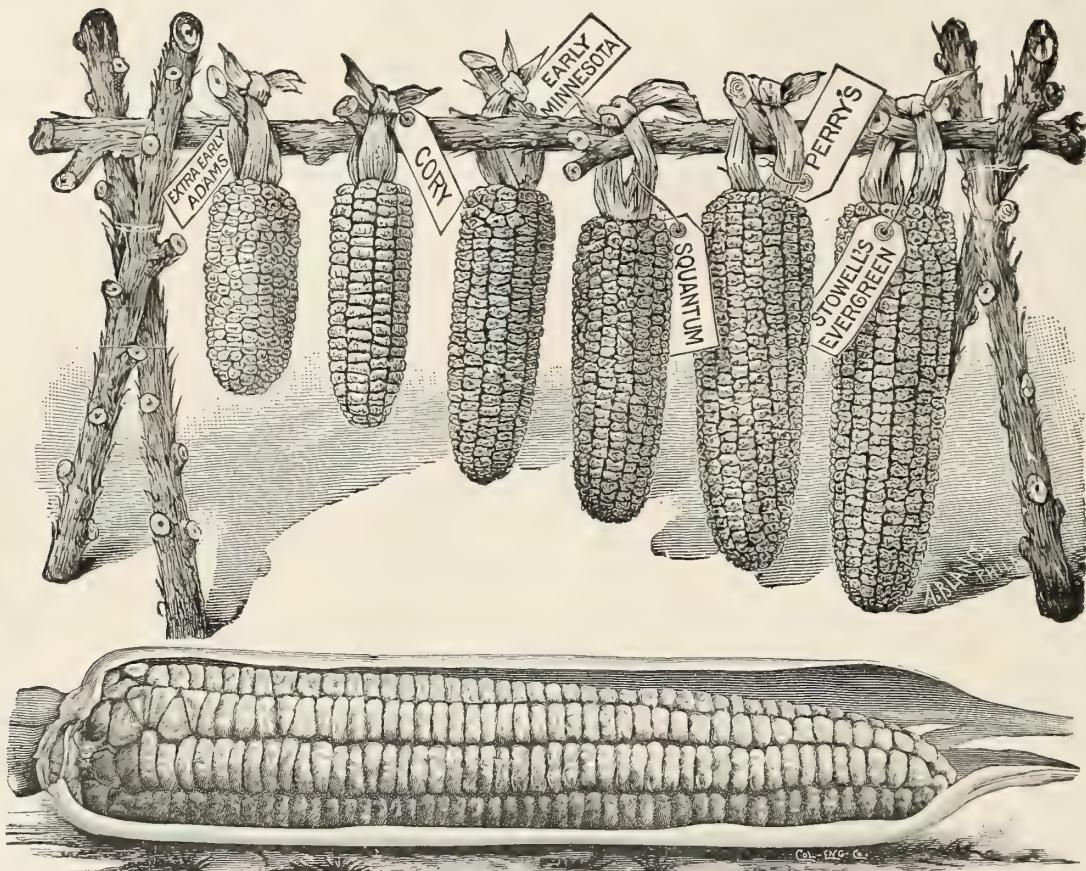
Sow seeds in a hot bed or in a cold frame. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When some are eight inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in trenches. Earth up a little during summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew. To preserve the celery for winter, dig trenches a foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the celery in these erect as they grow with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves, as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a great deal of frost. The trench must have a good drainage. The celery is an article that has now become almost a universal standard in the list of vegetables. Hundreds of carloads are shipped from Michigan each year with an ever increasing demand.



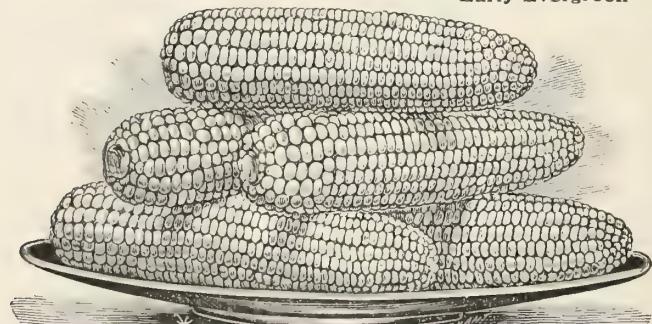
Golden Self-Blanching

	Oz.	1/4 lb	Lb.
Golden Self Blanching	20	90	\$3 00
White Plume	15	40	1 50
Pink Plume	20	60	2 00
Giant Pascal	10	35	1 25
Kalamazoo	10	35	1 25
Rose Ribbed Paris	20	60	2 00
Perfection Hartwell	10	35	1 25
Dwarf White Solid	10	35	1 25
Crawford's Half Dwarf	10	35	1 25
Dwarf Golden Heart	10	35	1 25
Boston Market	10	35	1 25
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted	15	40	1 40
Celery Seed for Flavoring	5	10	25

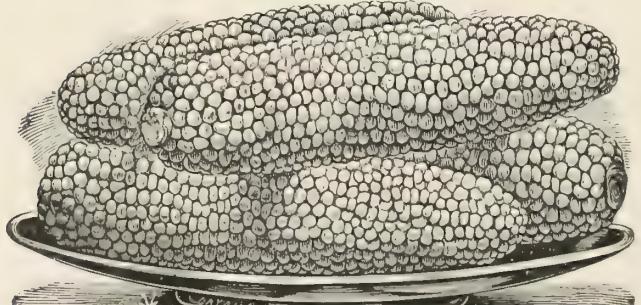
—SWEET CORN—



Early Evergreen



Mammoth White Cory



Country Gentleman

Having been more successful with our crop of seed Sweet Corn during the past season, we have a good supply of all varieties and you will note that prices are lower than they were a year ago. We take great pains in growing Sweet Corn, therefore do not hesitate to offer it to the most critical trade.

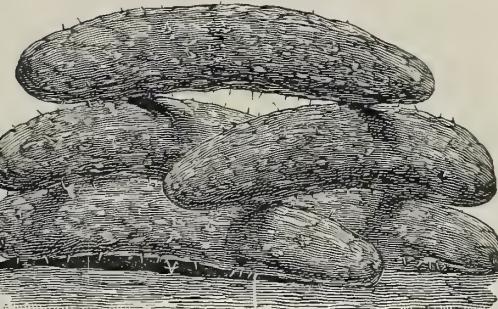
CULTURE

The Sweet Corn delights in a rich, warm soil, although good corn can be grown on any ordinary good soil if it has been thoroughly worked before planting. Frequent and shallow cultivation is most desirable, but should cease as soon as the tassels begin to appear.

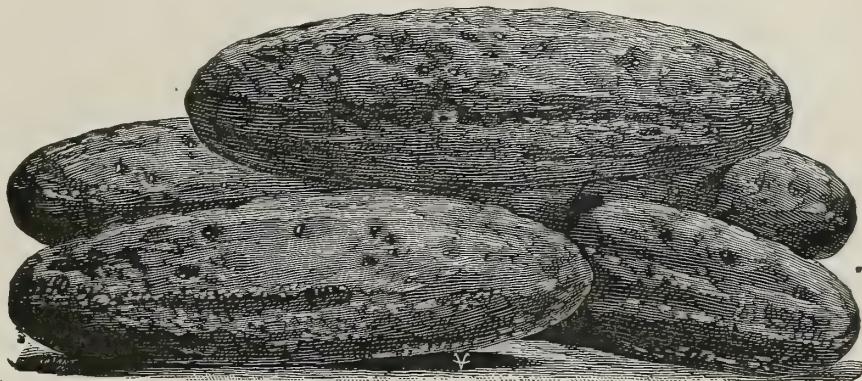
	Qt.	Peck	Bushel
Mammoth White Cory .	20	80	\$3 00
White Cob Cory.....	20	75	2 75
Early Minnesota.....	20	75	2 75
Crosby's Early	20	75	2 75
Moor's Concord.....	20	80	3 00
Old Colony.....	20	75	2 75
Perry's Hybrid.....	20	80	3 00
Black Mexican.....	20	75	2 75
Ferry's Evergreen.....	20	80	3 00
Stowell's Evergreen	20	70	2 50
Country Gentleman	20	75	2 75
Mammoth	20	75	2 75

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in hills four to six feet apart, each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of *well rotted* manure, which should be *well mixed* with soil, forming a broad, flat hill, four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hot beds or cold frames filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When the danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.



Improved Long Green



Improved White Spine

CUCUMBER.

	Oz.	¾ lb.	Lb.
Early Cluster.....	10	25	75
Early Frame.....	10	20	70
Early Short Green.....	10	20	70
Arlington White Spine...	10	25	75
Evergreen White Spine...	10	25	80
Improved White Spine...	10	25	75
Chicago Pickling	10	25	75
Boston Pickling	10	25	75
Jersey Pickling.....	10	25	75
Early Russian.....	10	25	85
Improved Long Green....	10	30	1 00
Cool and Crisp.....	10	25	75
West India Gherkin.....	10	30	1 00

EGG PLANT.

	Oz.	¾ lb.	Lb.
Improved N. Y. Purple.	25	90	\$3 00
Long Purple.....	15	50	1 50
Round Purple.....	15	60	1 75

ENDIVE.

Green Curled.....	10	30	1 00
Moss Curled	10	30	1 00

GORUDS.

Sugar Trough.....	15	40	1 25
Dipper.....	15	40	1 25
Dish Cloth.....	15	40	1 25
Japanese Nest Egg.....	15	40	1 25

KOHL RABI.

Large Early Purple	20	50	1 75
Early White Vienna.....	15	50	1 65

LEEK.

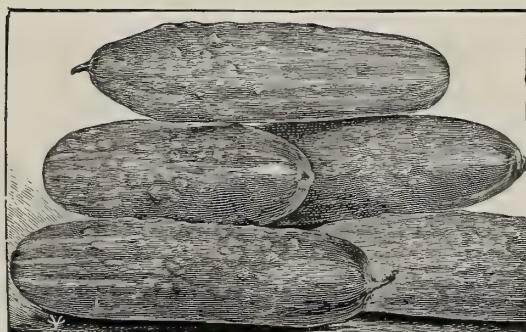
Broad London Flag	10	25	75
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CRESS.

Broad Leaved.....	5	15	40
Curled or Pepper Grass.	5	10	25
Water Cress	20	75	2 50

CORN SALAD.

Broad Leaved.....	5	15	40
Large Seeded.....	5	15	40



Chicago Pickling, Select Stock.

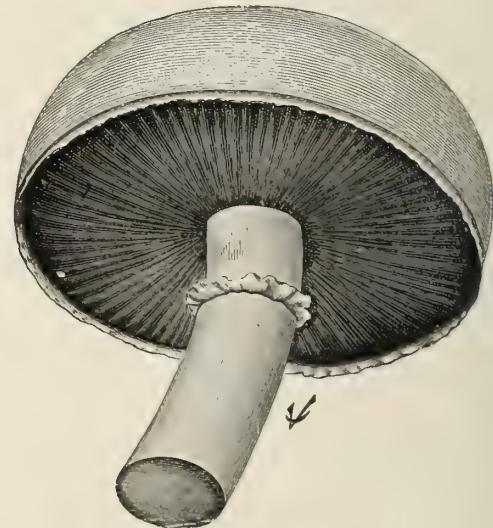
LETTUCE



CULTURE

Lettuce ought to be grown rapidly, and therefore it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary, to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early, out-door culture, start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground. This should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow out doors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plant begins to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this, as in every other garden crop, thorough cultivation is essential.

Showing Method of Growing Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce Under Glass.



Fresh Mushroom Spawn.. 12 \$1 00 \$8 50

Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Grand Rapids Forcing....	10	25	90
Denver Market	10	25	75
Premium Cabbage	10	25	75
Prize Head	10	25	75
White Summer Cabbage..	10	25	75
Big Boston	10	30	90
Salamander	10	25	80

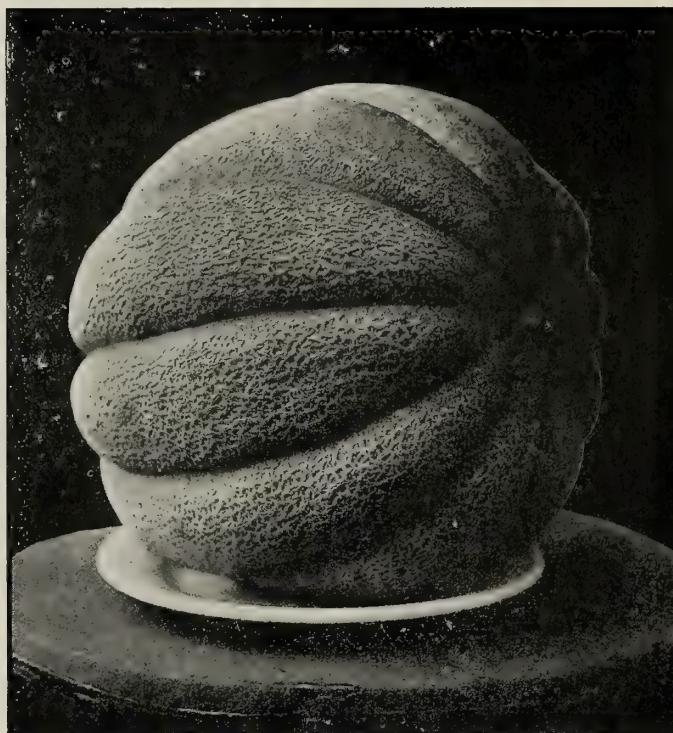
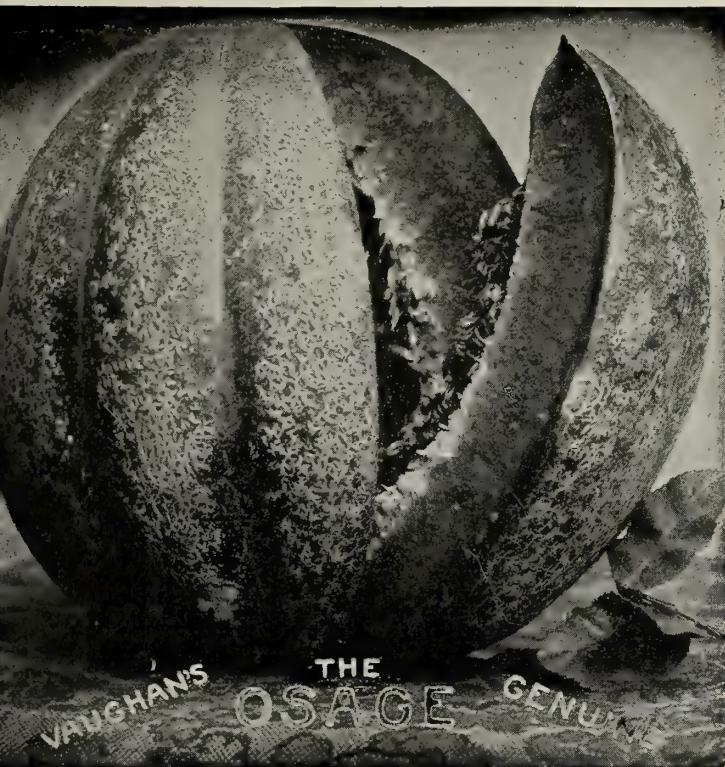
Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Tennis Ball, W. S..	10	25	75
Early Tennis Ball, B. S....	10	25	75
Early Curled Silesia.....	10	25	75
Hanson.....	10	25	80
Early Curled Simpson, B.S.	10	25	75
Early Curled Simpson,W.S.	10	25	75
Silver Ball.....	10	25	75

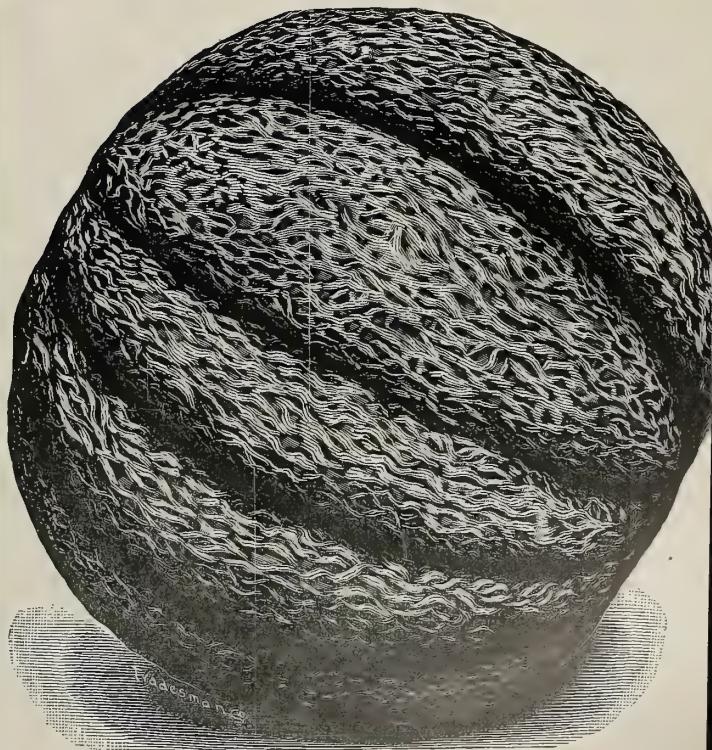
MUSK MELONS

the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

CULTURE — Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off



GRAND RAPIDS EARLY MARKET



PRINCESS



Paul Rose.

ROCKY FORD.

This melon is commonly known in the seed trade as Early Netted Gem, but it has been very largely improved upon by the Colorado muskmelon growers. Over one thousand carloads of these melons are grown tributary to Rocky Ford, Colorado, annually and shipped to all large markets in the United States. The uniform size and excellent flavor of this melon has made it popular everywhere. There are two shapes to this melon—oval and round, but the correct shape is oval, slightly ribbed, covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green and very sweet. The seed we offer is from original stock.



Grand Rapids Early Market.

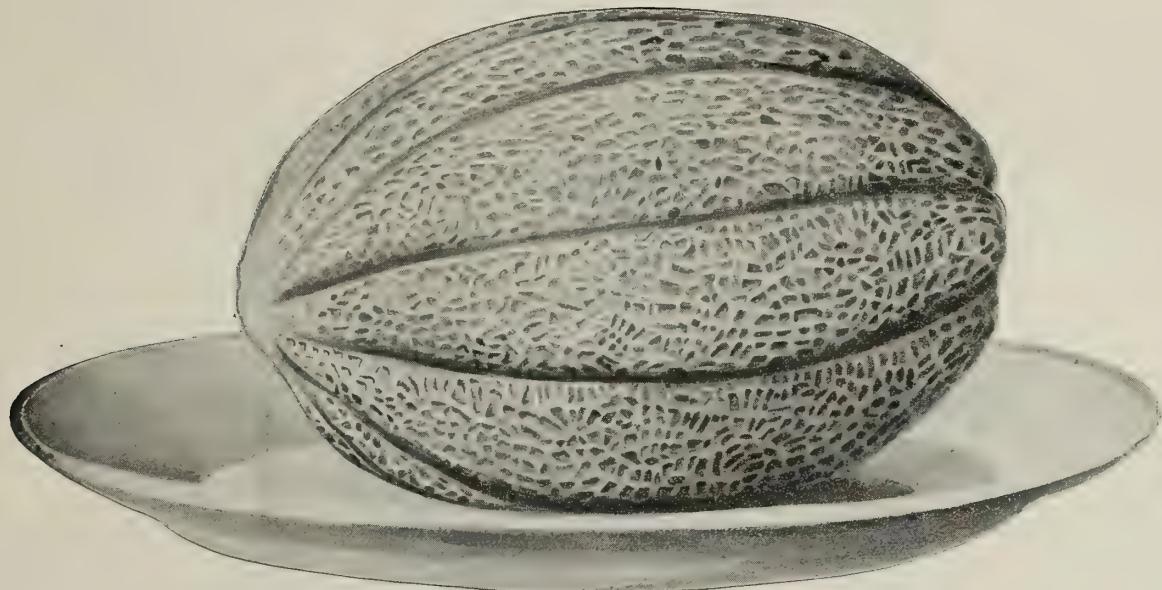
This melon is purely a Grand Rapids production. We first discovered it on the local market, and after making careful inquiry as to its merits we decided to introduce it to the trade generally in 1895. It did not, however, meet with favor in several markets on account of its quality not being as good as that of other standard sorts, but its extreme earliness and size made it popular here and other places and the melon is to-day an all around good market melon and a money-maker.

PAUL ROSE.

This melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has firmness of rind, structure of flesh peculiarly its own and is one of the finest melons of recent production. It is a good shipper and a long keeper. When melons are plentiful the Paul Rose has been known to sell at three times the price of other varieties. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Osage. Its uniform shape is a great advantage to the shippers, as they can be placed in oblong baskets as shown in the photograph engraving. The seed we offer of this variety is from the original stock. Those who have not tried this melon will not make a mistake in planting it for early crop.

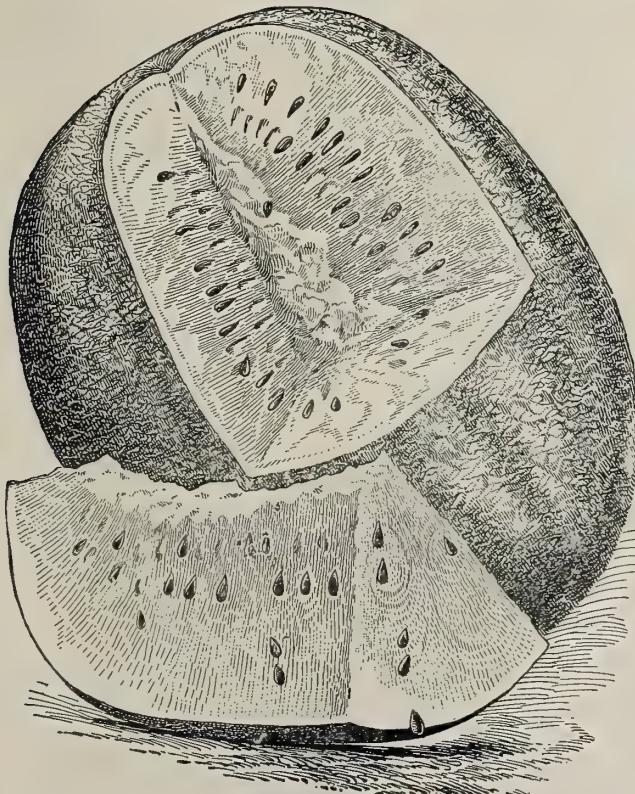


	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb
Paul Rose.....	10	25	80
Rocky Ford.....	10	20	60
Grand Rapids Early Market	10	20	60
The Osage	10	25	75
The Osage, Select Strain..	15	40	1 00
Extra Early Hackensack ..	10	25	80
Large Hackensack.....	10	25	75
Netted Gem, Oval Strain..	10	20	60
Netted Gem, Round Strain	10	20	60
The Princess.....	10	20	60
Baltimore or Acme	10	20	60
Large Green Nutmeg	10	20	65
Bay View.....	10	20	60
Banquet	10	25	80
Bird Cantelope.....	10	20	60
Montreal Nutmeg	10	25	90
Emerald Gem.....	15	30	1 00
Surprise	10	20	60



Improved Bay View.

Culture.—In water melon culture it is essential to get good strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well-drained hills of earth, about eight feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.



SWEETHEART

WATER MELONS.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Sweetheart	5	15	40
Vick's Early.....	5	15	40
Mountain Sweet	5	15	40
Florida Favorite.....	5	15	40
Phinney's Early	5	15	40
Cuban Queen.....	5	15	40
Colb Gem	5	15	40
Peerless	5	15	40
Mammoth Iron Clad..	5	15	40
Round Light Icing...	5	15	40
Dark Icing.....	5	15	40
Mountain Sprout.....	5	15	40
Black Spanish.....	5	15	40
Georgia Rattlesnake..	5	15	40
Citron (for preserves).	5	15	40



ONION

Culture.

The onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant, for if onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Thin out early and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young onions are about the size of quills. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. Four pounds of seed are usually required for an acre.

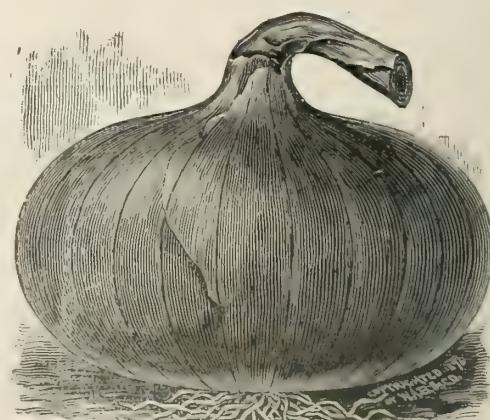
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

This superior strain of Southport is the direct results of a careful selection of bulbs from the true Eastern grown Southport Red Globe. The onions are not overly large but just the size to command the highest figure in the Southern market where the Red Globe onion has become so popular. The bulbs differ in many respects to other strains of Red Globe onion sold under the name of Southport. They are more uniform in size, darker colored skin, heavier and a far better keeper than any strain of Southport we have ever seen. The onions ripen early and never produce a stiff or watery neck.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN

This new onion is calling the attention of onion growers in every section of the United States where onions are produced in quantity. It is of medium size, very hard and solid and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. It is grown almost exclusively in Australia. The skin is of deep amber brown, rich and attractive. It is distinct from all other onions, and while yet not largely known in the market it will undoubtedly become one of the most popular onions of recent introduction.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Flat Red.....	10	25	75
Large Red Wethersfield.....	10	25	75
Southport Red Globe (Select).....	10	25	80
Australian Brown.....	10	25	70
Yellow Globe Danvers (Select)....	10	25	75
Michigan Yellow Globe.....	10	25	75
Yellow Strasburg.....	10	20	65
Yellow Danvers Flat.....	10	20	65
Mammoth Prize Taker.....	10	25	85
White Globe.....	10	40	1 25
White Portugal or Silverskin.....	10	35	1 25
Early White Queen	10	35	1 25
Giant White Italian Tripoli	10	30	1 00
Giant Rocca of Naples.....	10	35	1 25
Mammoth Silver King.....	10	35	1 25
Round White Silverskin.....	10	35	1 25
White Barletta	10	35	1 25



Australian Brown



Yellow Globe Danvers.

Our Yellow Globe Danver Onion Seed is produced from a choice selection of true bulbs, and we do not hesitate to say the quality of our seed is equally as good as any offered. The bulbs are true globe shaped as shown in the engraving, and on account of the small neck the onions mature in a manner that insures to them excellent keeping qualities. Size is uniform, not overly large; skin thin, beautiful shade of yellow, the flesh is white, very fine grained.



ONION SETS.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

	Qt.	Peck	Per Bu.
Choice White.....	20	\$1 25	\$4 50
Choice Yellow.....	20	1 00	3 50
Choice Red.....	20	1 00	3 50
Evergreen Tops.....	20	90	3 00
Genuine Top Sets.....	20	90	3 25

Garden Peas.



GRADUS OR PROSPERITY

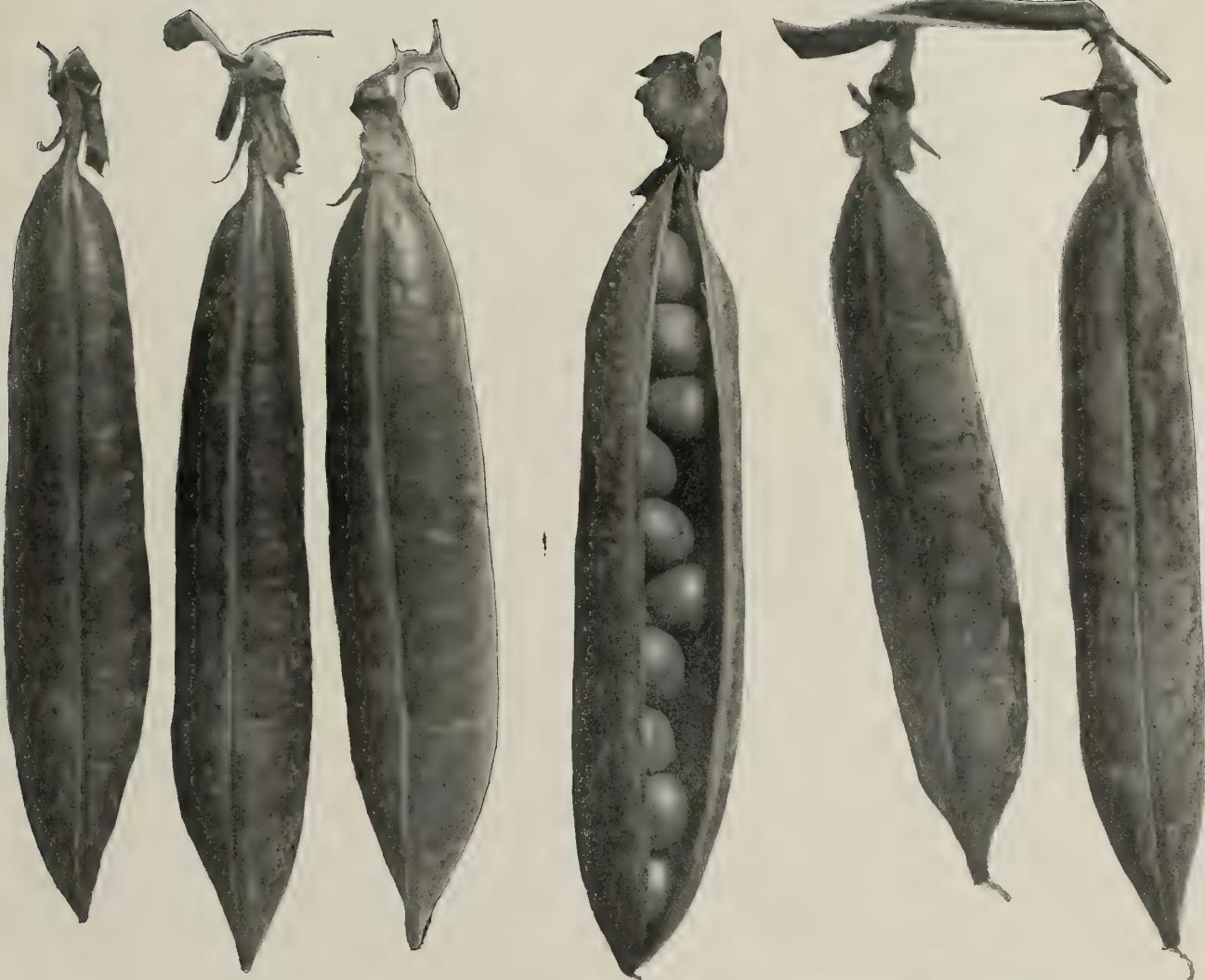
EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Ex. Early Sel't Stock.	20	60	\$1 00	\$3 50
First and Best.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
Extra Early Alaska..	20	50	80	3 00
Gradus	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
American Wonder...	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Thomas Laxton.....	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Nott's Excelsior	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Gregory's Surprise...	25	75	1 25	4 50

EARLY SORTS.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Premium Gem	25	75	\$1 25	\$4 50
McLeans Little Gem.	25	75	1 25	4 50
Improved Stratagem.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Telephone	25	80	1 50	5 50
Telegraph	25	75	1 25	4 50
Yorkshire Hero.....	20	65	1 10	4 00
McLean's Advancer.	20	50	80	3 00
Bliss' Everbearing...	20	65	1 10	4 00

Garden Peas.



Telephone

Improved Stratagem

MAIN CROP AND LATE SORTS

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Heroine	20	65	\$1 25	\$4 50
Shropshire Hero.....	20	60	1 10	4 00
Duke of Albany.....	25	75	1 50	5 50
Horsford's Mkt. Garden.	20	60	1 00	3 50
Sharp's Queen.....	20	75	1 50	5 50
Bliss Abundance.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
Pride of the Market...	20	65	1 25	4 50

MAIN CROP AND LATE SORTS

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Champion of England.	20	50	90	\$3 00
Dwarf Champion.....	20	65	1 25	4 50
Black Eyed Marrowfat.	15	35	50	1 75
Large White Marrowfat	15	35	50	1 75
Melting Sugar.....	25	75	1 50	5 50
Tall Grey Sugar.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
Dwarf Grey Sugar	20	60	1 00	3 50



PARSNIP.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Improved Hollow Crown...	5	10	30
Long White Dutch.....	5	10	30

PARSLEY.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Champion Moss Curled...	10	25	60



True Early Ohio

PEPPER.

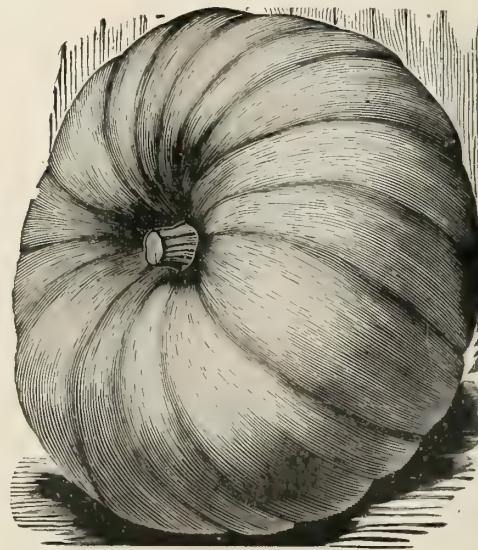
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Ruby King.....	15	50	\$1 75
Golden Dawn	20	60	1 90
Sweet Mountain	15	50	1 75
Large Bell or Bull Nose	15	50	1 75
Long Red Cayenne.....	20	60	1 90
Cherry Form	20	60	1 90
Red Chili.....	20	60	1 90

PUMPKIN.

Canner's Pumpkin	5	15	30
Large Cheese.....	5	15	40
Sugar.....	5	15	40
Mammoth Etampes	5	15	40
King of the Mammoths.	10	30	1 00
Connecticut Field.....	5	10	25



Large Bull Nose Pepper



Mammoth Yellow Pumpkin

Vick's True Scarlet Globe Radish.

We introduced this valuable forcing variety to the local market garden trade in 1888. It immediately became popular and although many new varieties have been tried since, there has nothing yet been offered that has given the general satisfaction as the true strain of this variety. As a forcing radish it has no equal, as it will stand more heat without getting pithy, is earlier, more true in shape and handsomer than other Scarlet Globe shaped sorts. The seed we offer is pure and can be thoroughly relied upon.



Vick's True Scarlet Globe.

The Best Forcing Radish Known.



Philadelphia White Box.

==RADISH==

CULTURE

Radishes can be sowed in drills or broadcast. The soil should be rich sandy loam and seed should be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Nitrate of soda or any quick acting commercial fertilizer will stimulate the growth and make the radish tender and crisp. In order to have a succession of crops sow seed every ten or fifteen days.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Cincinnati Market.....	5	15	40
Vick's Scarlet Globe	5	15	40
Half Long Bright Scarlet.....	5	15	40
Scarlet Turnip	5	15	40
Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	5	15	40
Early Round Dark Red.....	5	15	40
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	5	15	40
Wood's Early Frame.....	5	15	40
French Breakfast.....	5	15	40
Beckert's Chartier.....	5	15	40
Philadelphia White Box.....	5	15	40
Early White Turnip.....	5	15	40
White Strasburg.....	5	15	40
Large White Summer.....	5	15	40
Long White Vienna.....	5	15	40

WINTER VARIETIES.

Chinese Rose or Scarlet China	5	15	40
California Mammoth White Winter...	5	15	40
Long Black Spanish.....	5	15	40
Large White Spanish.....	5	15	40
Half Long Black Winter.....	5	15	40

RHUBARB.

Victoria	10	30	\$1 00
Linnæus.....	10	30	1 00

SPINACH.

	Oz.	Lb.	10 lbs.
Thick Leaf Summer.....	5	25	\$1 75
Victoria Long Standing.....	5	25	1 75
Bloomsdale.....	5	25	1 75

SALSIFY.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
White French.....	10	25	75
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	10	30	1 00

SQUASH



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP



WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK

Squash Culture—The general principles of culture for the squash are the same as cucumbers and melons, although the plants are more tender and sensitive to cold, and they should not be planted until settled warm weather sets in. The soil should be a rich loam and well drained. Great care should be exercised in gathering winter squash for storage. The least bruise will usually cause the squash to rot. The winter varieties should be stored in a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees and thoroughly dry.



HUBBARD

SQUASH—Summer Varieties.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Bush.....	10	20	60
White Summer Crookneck.....	10	20	60
Yellow Bush Scallop.....	10	20	60
Early White Bush Scallop.....	10	20	60
Summer Crookneck.....	10	20	60
Mammoth Summer Crookneck.....	10	20	60

SQUASH—Winter Varieties.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Hubbard, True.....	10	25	80
Sibley, or Pike's Peak.....	10	25	90
Boston Marrow.....	10	20	60
Improved Orange Marrow.....	10	20	80
Golden Hubbard.....	10	25	80
Ferry's Green Mountain.....	10	20	60

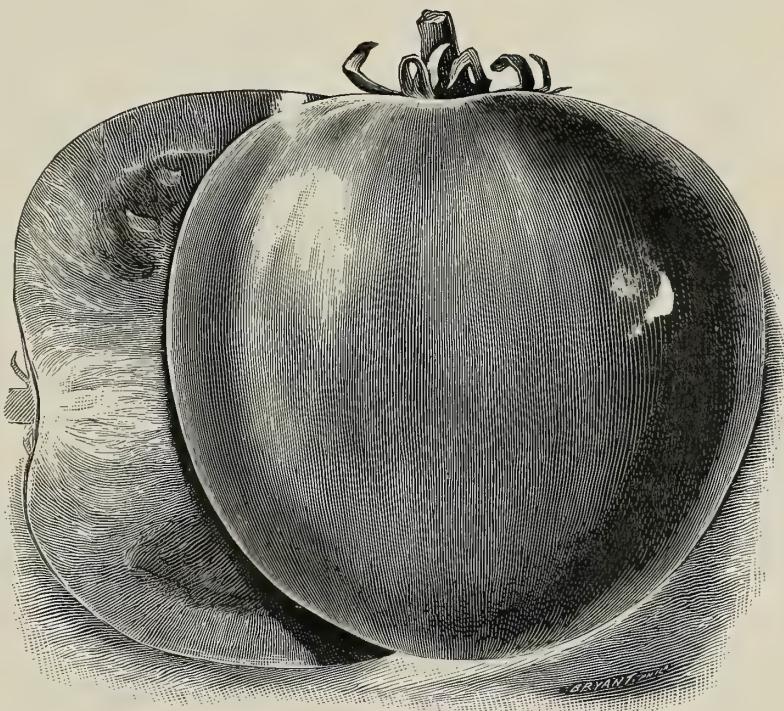
The Squash is of great value both as a vegetable and for stock feeding. The cost of growing an acre of squash will not exceed the cost of an acre of corn. Many farmers do not appreciate their value and we wish to strongly urge our customers who are not in the habit of growing this nutritious food to try a patch this year.

New Tomato, Livingston's Globe.

This is another new variety originating with the Livingstons, of Tomato fame. This fact of itself should warrant any one in giving it a trial.

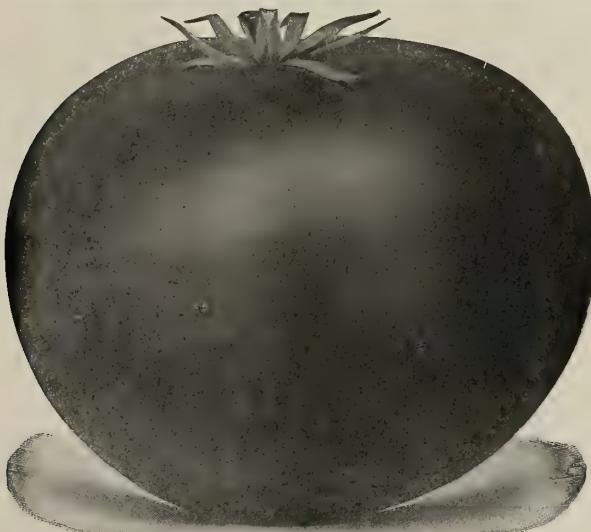
In shape it is notably distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe, with quite a goodly percentage of elongated (stem to blossom) fruits. See illustration which gives a fairly good idea of its shape. This peculiarity permits of a greater number of slices to be taken than is possible with flat varieties. It is among the first to ripen; fruit of large size, and a good marketable size is maintained throughout the season; always smooth, firm fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits; ripens evenly, through and through; a fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple; very productive, the plant is always loaded with fruit, as it has joints at frequent intervals and each joint produces large clusters of from 3 to 7 fruits. A remarkably good keeper; especially adapted to slicing or eating from the hand as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. A good general cropper and will be found well fitted to greenhouse growing or for real early crop on stakes or trellis. The type is well established, any important variation being difficult to detect. Every grower of Livingston's New Globe will find in it strictly a new variety and one of great practical value. Those who grow tomatoes to sell will be pleased, as the beautiful and attractive globe-shaped glossy red fruits will sell readily at the top price. Seed offered in packets (40 seeds) only this season. Each, per packet, 20c.; 3 packets, 50c.; 7 packets, \$1.00.

Tomato Culture.—The soil should be in good condition. If too rich the plant grows too rank and does not fruit as well. Seed should be sowed in hot-bed or greenhouse two months before time for setting plants out doors. In this latitude about the first half of March. When the plants are about an inch high transplant and harden them off until they are dark green and the stems purple. The growth should not be retarded from the start and the plants should be stocky before planting in the open ground. For the home garden few go to the trouble of raising plants as they can be bought as cheaply as they can be grown from seed.



Livingston's Globe.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Magnus	20	60	\$2 00
Honor Bright, "New"	20	60	1 90
Favorite	15	50	1 65
Beauty	15	50	1 75
Early Acme	15	50	1 75
Perfection	15	50	1 75
Stone	15	50	1 75
Aristocrat	20	60	1 90
Buckeye State	20	60	1 90
Golden Queen	20	60	2 00
Optimus	15	50	1 75
Ignotum	15	50	1 75
Paragon	15	50	1 75
Dwarf Stone	25	80	3 00
Dwarf Champion	20	60	2 00
Trophy	20	50	1 75
Volunteer	20	50	1 75
Mikado	20	60	2 00
Atlantic Prize	15	50	1 75
Matchless	20	60	2 00
Ponderosa	25	90	3 00
Early Michigan	15	50	1 75
Red Cherry	20	60	2 00
Peach	20	60	2 00
Plum Shape	20	60	2 00
Large Yellow	20	60	2 00



Livingston's New Magnus.

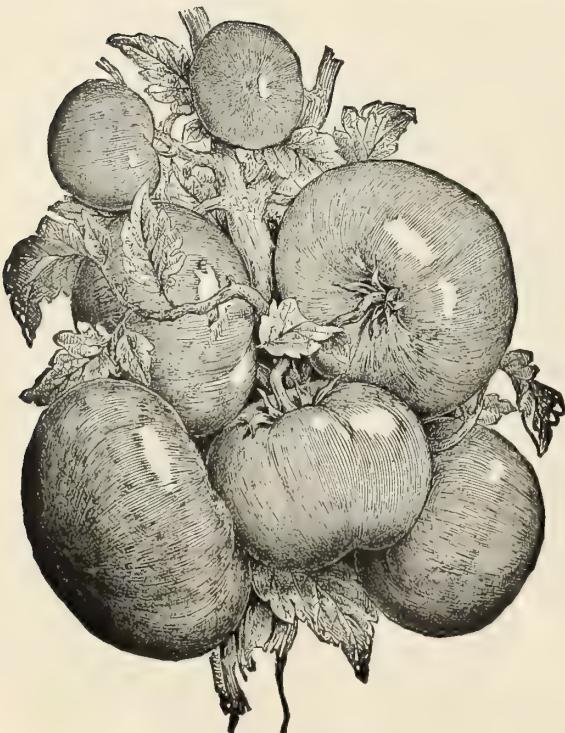
Tomato Plants.



WE MAKE a specialty of growing fine double rooted Tomato plants from select seed stocks, and can furnish on short notice large quantities. The small plants are transplanted in boxes containing 200 each. We also have extra large single plants in 4-inch pots and baskets containing six to one dozen.

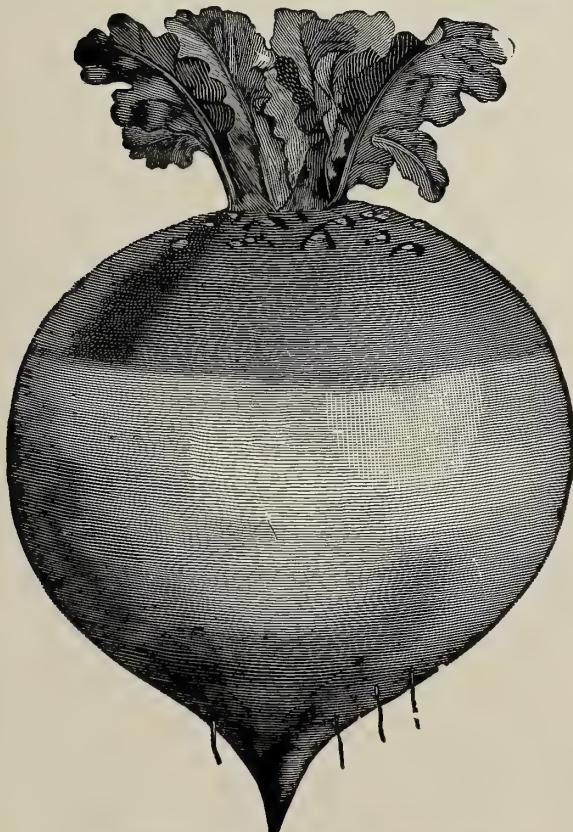
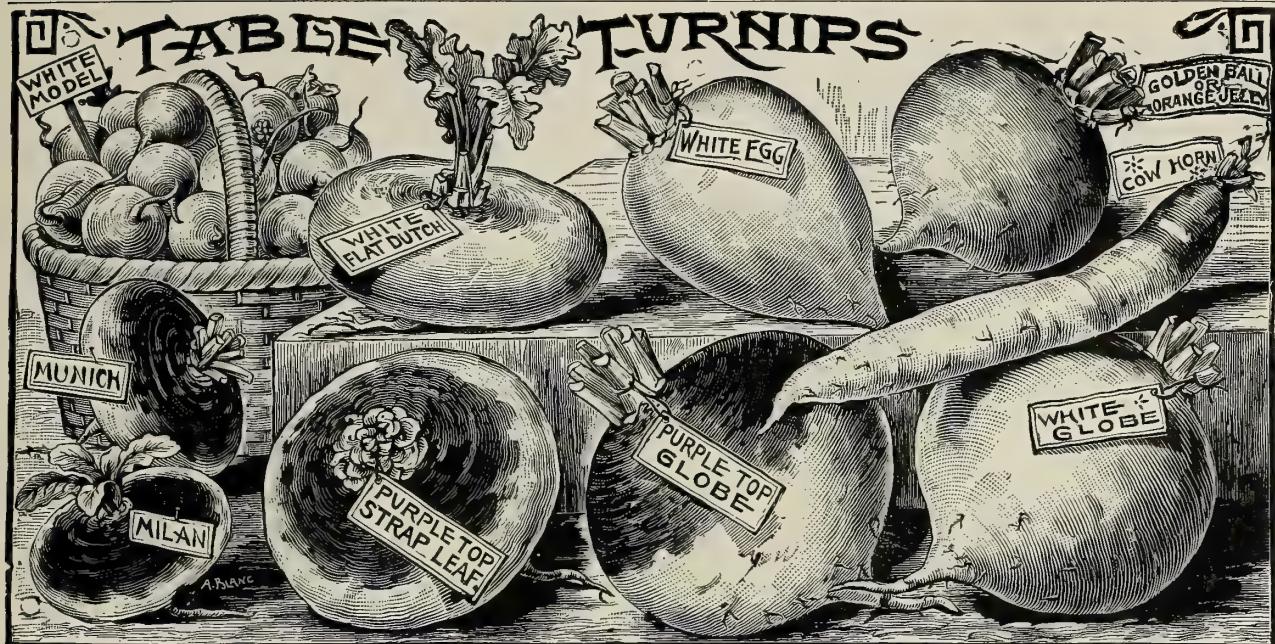
PRICES

Per Box of 200 Plants.....	\$1.00
Per Thousand.....	4.00
Five to Ten Thousand	per Thousand 3.50
Extra Large Plants in Pots	10c each; per Dozen 1.00
Large Plants in Baskets.....	per Dozen 50



Dwarf Champion.





American Purple Top Rutabaga.

Culture

Seed can be sown in drills about 18 inches apart or sown broadcast. The soil should be good and freshly worked. When sown in drills, weed and thin out as the plants show the rough leaf. In order to get a good stand the seed, which costs but little, should be used freely. Do not let them crowd as it will spoil the flavor. For early crop sow the seed early in the spring as hot weather causes them to become tough and strong. Turnips and Rutabagas are becoming more popular. Farmers are beginning to know their value. Those having peach orchards will find the turnip a cheap and splendid fertilizer.

TURNIPS**WHITE FLESHED SORTS.**

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early White Flat Dutch	5	15	35
Extra Early Purple Top Milan	5	20	60
White Egg	5	15	40
Early Purple Top Strap Leaf	5	15	35
Purple Top White Globe	5	15	35
Early Purple Top Munich	5	20	60
Large White Norfolk	5	10	30
Long White Cowhorn	5	15	35
Sweet German	5	15	35
Early White Stone	5	15	35

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

Green Top Yellow Aberdeen	5	10	35
Yellow Globe	5	15	40
Early Yellow Stone	5	15	40
Robertson's Golden Ball	5	15	35

RUTABAGA OR SWEDES.

American Purple Top	5	15	35
Carter's Imperial Purple Top	5	10	30
Hall's Westbury	5	15	35
Shirving's Liverpool	5	15	35
White Sweet Russian	5	15	35
Laing's Purple Top	5	15	35

TOBACCO.

	Oz.	Lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf	10	25
General Grant	10	25

SWEET HERBS.

	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.		
Anise	10	75	Horehound	15	\$1 50	Sage, Broad Leaf	15	\$1 50
Basil, Sweet	10	\$1 25	Lavender	10	1 00	Savory, Summer	10	65
Caraway for Sewing	10	50	Marjoram, Sweet	10	1 00	Tansy	25	2 50
Dandelion, Thick Leaf	35	3 50	Rosemary	25	2 50	Thyme, English	20	2 00
Dill	10	40	Rue	10	1 25	Wormwood	15	1 50
Fennel, Sweet	10	60	Saffron	10	75			



True Red Cob Ensilage.

Choice Tested Seed Corn.

We make a specialty of Choice Tested Seed Corn and guarantee every bushel we send out to grow. This is not only true, but we grow and handle only such varieties which are sure to mature in our climate under normal conditions. Even a year like the past we have had little or no complaint, and what few crops that did not mature was not the fault of the seed, but other conditions, such as planting too late or on cold, damp soil, where the crop was subject to early frost or where the continued wet weather stunted the growth. We are perhaps one of the largest, if not the largest, dealers and growers of seed corn in the state, and any orders intrusted to us will be handled carefully, and promptly filled. The extra cost of good seed corn is so small it does not pay to take chances. The extra yield, to say nothing about the safety, is enough to convince all that it pays to plant the best seed corn even if it does cost a little more.

SEED CORN

	Pk.	Bu.
Holt's Early Mammoth	50	\$1 75
White Face Dent	40	1 50
Pride of the North	40	1 50
King of the Earlies	40	1 50
Minnesota King	40	1 50
Eight Rowed Yankee	50	1 75
Improved Leaming	35	1 25
Wisconsin White Dent	35	1 25
Hathaway Dent	40	1 50

FODDER CORN.

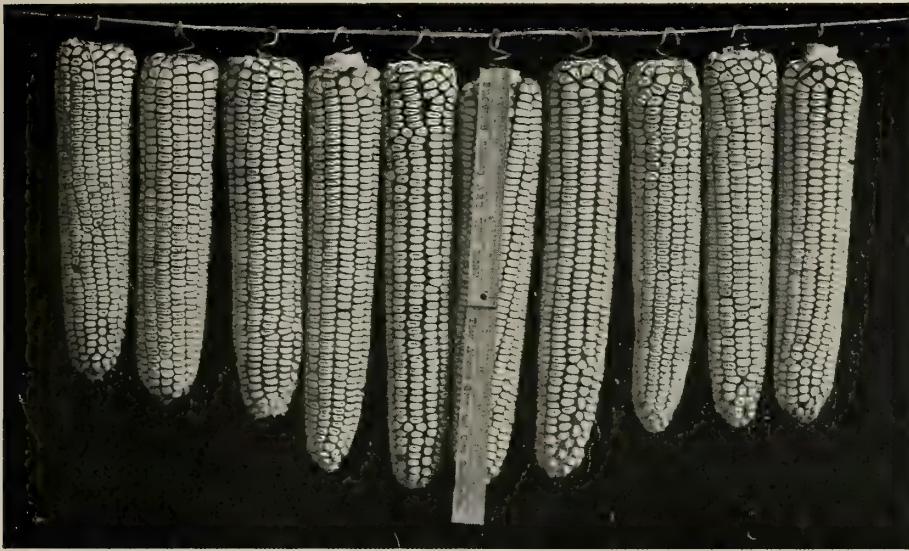
	Pk.	Bu.
Red Cob Ensilage, True	25	90
Mammoth White Southern	30	\$1 00
Leaming Fodder	35	1 25
Stowell's Evergreen	40	1 50
Mixed Sweet Corn	35	1 25
Yellow Dent	30	1 00

FIELD PEAS.

	Per Bu.
Canada White	\$1 25 @ \$1 40
Blue or Green Field	1 10 @ 1 25
Scotch	1 25 @ 1 40
Black Eyed Marrowfat	1 25 @ 1 40
White Marrowfat	1 25 @ 1 40
Holland Grey	1 65 @ 1 75

COW PEAS.

	Per Bu.
Whippoorwill	\$1 75 @ \$2 00
Clay	1 60 @ 1 75
Early Black	1 75 @ 2 00
Mixed Cow Peas	1 60 @ 1 75



White Cap Yellow Dent.

GRASS SEEDS.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Timothy	10	\$ 4 00
Orchard Grass	20	15 00
Red Top, prime seed	10	5 00
Red Top, choice seed	12	6 00
Red Top, fancy clean from chaff	15	10 00
Blue Grass, recleaned Kentucky	15	10 00
Blue Grass, fancy Kentucky	18	12 00
Blue Grass, Canadian	10	7 00
Blue Grass, English	15	10 00
Meadow Fescue	15	10 00
Fowl Meadow	20	15 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	25	22 00
Fine Leaf Fescue	22	18 00
Perennial Rye Grass	15	10 00
Millet, Common	5	2 50
Millet, German	5	2 50
Millet, Southern German	10	3 00
Millet, Broom Corn	5	2 50
Millet, Siberian	5	2 00
Hungarian	5	2 75
Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass	25	16 00

CLOVER.

	Per Bushel
Medium or June	\$8 00 (@ \$8 50
Mammoth	8 00 (@ 8 50
Alsyke	8 00 (@ 9 00
Alfalfa	8 00 (@ 9 00
Crimson	5 00 (@ 6 00

SEED GRAIN.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Spring Rye	90	@ \$1 00
Fall Rye	75	@ 80
Barley, Two Rowed	90	@ 1 00
Barley, Six Rowed	90	@ 1 00
Buckwheat, Common	80	@ 90
Buckwheat, Japanese	85	@ 1 00
Buckwheat, Silver Hull	90	@ 1 00
Wheat, Scotch Fife	1 25	@ 1 50
Oats, Early Michigan	50	@ 60
Oats, Big Four	55	@ 65

Miscellaneous Seeds.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Sugar Cane, Amber	5	\$ 2 00
Sugar Cane, Orange	5	2 00
Broom Corn, Evergreen	5	2 50
Kaffir Corn, Red	5	2 00
Kaffir Corn, White	5	2 00
Rape, Dwarf Essex	8	4 50
Flax, for Sewing	5	3 50
Spring Vetches	8	6 00

Prices on Grass and Clover Seed Subject to Change.

White Cap Yellow Dent

This is a favorite variety in some sections of the State on account of its earliness and good producing qualities. The photo engraving shows the length of ear and good scoring points. We can highly recommend this corn as one of the best White Dent Sorts.



Holt's Early Mammoth.

HOLT'S EARLY MAMMOTH

Ever since we introduced this splendid variety in 1896 it has met with favor everywhere. It is unquestionably the earliest big Yellow Dent Corn we ever saw, and stands to-day without a rival as an early corn suitable to our climate. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable seasons we have had since its introduction we have never failed to harvest our Seed Crops. The stalk is smaller than most varieties producing large ears and although the cob is a trifle larger than some of the newer sorts it does not fall behind when it comes to the number of bushels of shelled corn to the acre. On the contrary we have found it will out-yield them all, and besides the corn being so early it has a chance to fully mature and harden down before it goes to the crib.

SIBERIAN MILLET

Siberian, sometimes called Russian Millet, has been grown for a number of years past in this country and has largely taken the place of German and Common Millet, as well as Hungarian.

We have made extensive inquiries regarding this variety and the general reports are that the plant grows larger than Common Millet, with beard and chaff similar to Hungarian; the plant making a ranker growth, produces more leaves than either Common Millet, German or Hungarian, leaves starting close to the ground and continuing nearly to top of stem; leaves wide and tender, making it preferable to other Millets for hay. Yield of hay reported one-third to one-half more per acre, besides hay softer when cured, greener in color and preferred by stock to other hay or Millets.

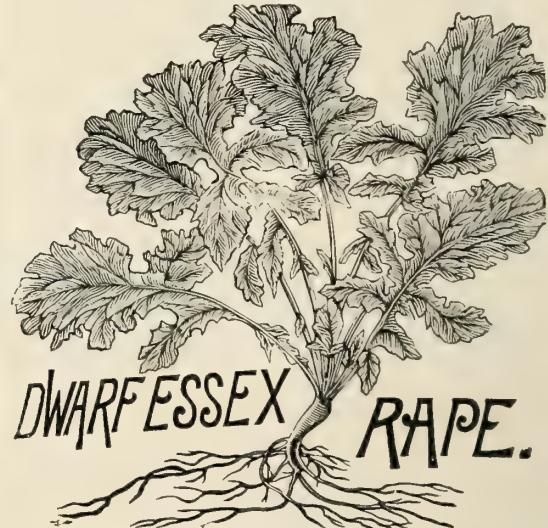
It matures about the same time as Common Millet and Hungarian and earlier than German Millet; it is claimed that it will stand drought better than other varieties of Millet. It has been a success in sections where season is too short to mature a corn crop.

Some parties report it a good crop to clean ground from foul growth and also good as Summer fallowing.

Yield of seed reported about thirty to forty bushels to the acre, but instances have been known to reach fifty to sixty bushels.

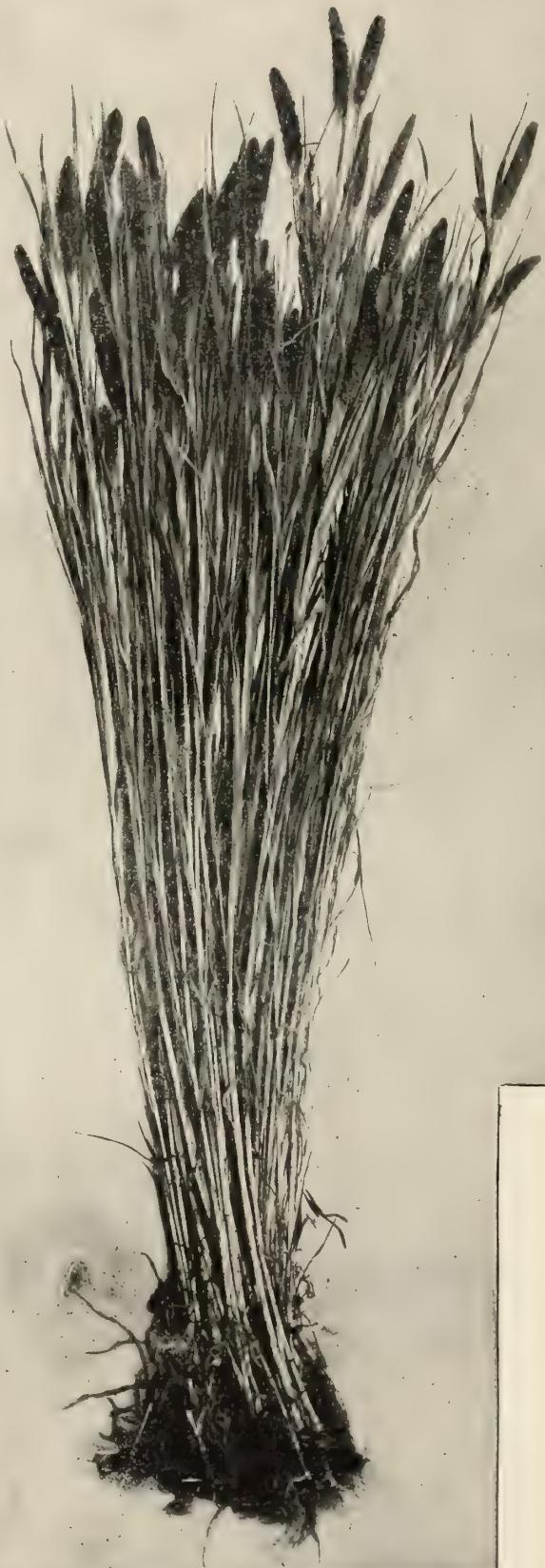
Amount sown per acre varies according to soil, ranging from a half to one bushel.

The cut represents fifty plants, height four feet.

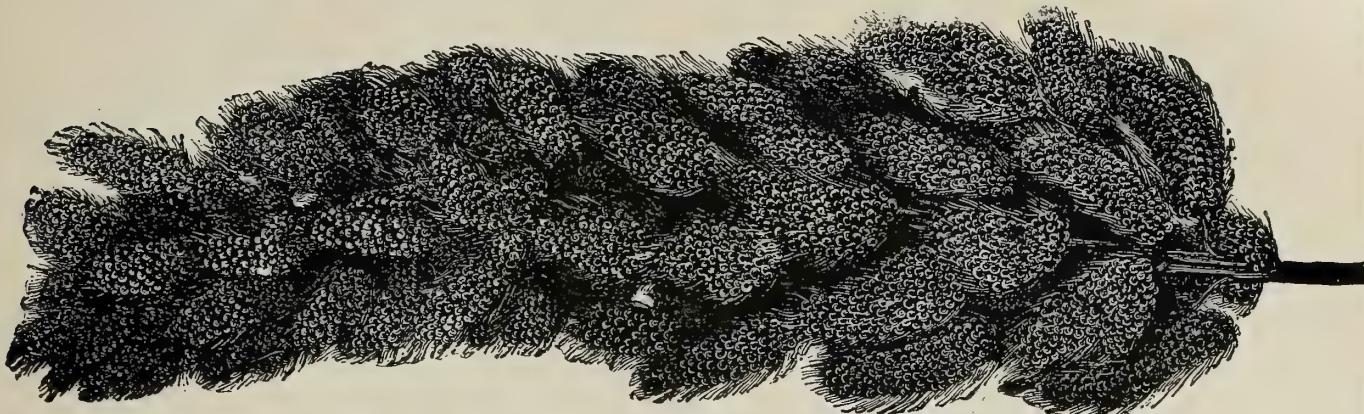


DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This plant is extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep and for green manure, for which purpose there is perhaps no better plant adapted where quick, rank growth is desired. Farmers who raise much stock and desire to get young cattle, sheep and lambs into favorable condition to be sold advantageously in the fall, can do it most cheaply by growing this Rape. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and a half feet apart, at the rate of three pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of six pounds to the acre. Our stock is the true English Grown Dwarf Essex, our own importation.



TRUE SOUTHERN GROWN GERMAN MILLET.



(ABOVE CUT SHOWS NATURAL SIZE.)

TRUE SOUTHERN GROWN GERMAN MILLET. [Round Seed] Cultivated in Drills especially for seed. This Millet withstands drouth better than all other varieties, and under ordinary conditions, produces large crops. The seed we offer is **Grown in the South**, and in a section where it matures to perfection. Seed grown in the North and West becomes more or less Hybridized with Common Millet, Hungarian Grass and Foxtail, and often gives disappointing results.

Buy **OUR True Southern Grown German Millet, ROUND SEED**, and not only get value received, but what is of equal importance, give satisfaction. To the farmer it is worth **more than double** Western grown seed. Where once used, it will **always be wanted**.



Crimson Clover.

COW PEAS.

A valuable and nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop. Enriches poor land; improves good land.

One of the best and most economical ways of improving the soil is the plowing under of a leguminous crop. COW PEAS have been found superior for this purpose, making one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known, while as a soil improver they are invaluable. They will grow on any soil that is not wet or cold, and especially on soils medium or light. Like Clover, they absorb Nitrogen from the atmosphere, and the roots, reaching deep into the soil, bring up the necessary Potash, thus making a complete and natural fertilizer. The COW PEA has power greater than any other legume to extract the nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and improved by the roots. From 5 to 9 tons of green fodder to the acre have been produced. If planted early in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put out a new growth which can be turned under in the fall, as a fertilizer. Understand they are sown through the middle north as late as the first of July, while through the south as late as the first of August. Sown 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre broadcast.

Soja or Soy Beans *Resists both drought and excessive moisture better than any other forage plant.*

Feeding and fertilizer properties equal to or better than the Southern Cow Pea to which family it belongs. Will produce good crops under more adverse circumstances than other forage plants. Yield: Hay, 1 to 3 tons per acre; Beans, 15 to 35 bushels per acre. With the single exception of peanuts, the Soja Bean is the most nutritive stock feed. The roasted beans are a good substitute for coffee. Sow from May 15th to June 10th. For hay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre broadcast. Cut when in bloom. For beans drill every 30 inches, 12 inches apart in the row. Our stock is large, quality fine, prices low.

FIELD PEAS FOR DAIRY COWS and HOGS. Equal to Corn and Six Weeks Earlier.

Can be sown separately in drill, or broadcast, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, or with oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

The Field Pea does not succeed in the hot climate of the southern states, but does well in the north, and on any soil adapted to oats or spring wheat.

Cut and feed green, or if for hogs alone, can be used as pasture.

They have been grown by dairymen with very satisfactory results, following winter rye, which was cut green in June for dairy cows, then stubble turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, furnishing a large amount of forage in August, when grass pasture is usually short, and producing a supply of milk as abundant as in early summer months.

As a fertilizer they come next to clover, to be plowed under when they commence to blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

MIXED COW PEAS.

The largest percentage of Cow Pea crop comes to market under name of "mixed," being composed of different varieties which have grown together. They grow thicker and make larger growth of vine than single varieties. Are splendidly adapted for plowing under for soil improving. Note price.

BLACK COW PEAS

Are adapted for later planting as they are little earlier to mature than Clays or mixed. Are very prolific, yielding largely of hay, and a splendid land improver.

CLAYS

Make growth of vine similar to Black Eyes, but little later in maturing.

BLACK EYE PEAS

Is a white Pea with black eye. Grown to considerable extent in the south, where the dry Peas are picked and used for table during the winter. It is also an excellent soil improver.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS

Are earliest to mature. Is a bunch variety, seed of which is more easily gathered than from vine growing sorts. Are easier to cut for hay as they do not tangle so badly when grown in rows about 24 inches apart. Can also be used to plant with Corn or Sorghum.

HOW TO GROW ALFALFA CLOVER.

While it thrives best in a light and sandy lime-stone soil having a deep and permeable sub-soil, still, facts and our own experience prove that it will yield good on other soils, providing they have a deep, loose sub-soil, as it is a deep feeder, the roots descending to great depths.

For Hay.—Sow the seed on well plowed, carefully prepared ground after all danger of frost is over.

If sown broadcast, use 20 to 25 pounds per acre, and cover the seed by brushing in, or use a light harrow.

If the seed is drilled, use 15 to 20 pounds per acre. We prefer the latter method of seeding, as it insures a better stand. A crop of hay may be secured the first season, and it should be cut when just coming into bloom.

If wanted for seed only, half the above quantities are sufficient.

KAFFIR CORN.

Produces two to four heads from a single stalk. The whole stalk, if cut down as soon as seed heads appear, at once starts a second growth from the roots. It also **stands drought wonderfully**. If growth is checked for want of moisture the plant waits for rain, and when it comes, at once resumes its growth. On very thin and worn-out lands it yields paying crops of grain or forage, even in dry seasons when corn has utterly failed. The whole stalk, as well as blades, make excellent fodder, and all stock eat it greedily. Flour made from KAFFIR CORN is excellent for batter cakes, muffins, etc. Sow in rows three feet apart; five pounds per acre. Our price very low.

SORGHUM, OR SUGAR CANE.

Sorghum is being used extensively as a green food for cattle, horses and mules; it is a sure crop, being a great drought resister and an immense yielder, producing many tons of most nutritive green food to the acre. Specially fine for food for milch cows when pasture is short.

Early Orange Cane.—A strong grower; much more juicy than any other variety. The stalk is heavier, and a little later than the Amber.

Early Amber Cane.—This popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of both sugar and syrup.

Bacteria and Big Crops.

A new, sure, and easy way has recently been discovered to make worn-out or poor land enormously productive without fertilizers and almost without expense. Plants need nitrogen—can't grow without it. Heretofore fertilizers have been needed to put nitrogen into the soil. Nitrogen is very necessary—is the most expensive part of fertilizers. The new way is easier, surer, cheaper—it is to let nitrogen gathering germs feed the plants.



An experiment with Vetch on barren ground. At the left the seed was not treated; on the right it was inoculated before planting.

(From Year Book of Dept. of Agriculture.)

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS:

"It is worse than useless to attempt to grow any leguminous crop without being certain of the presence of the bacteria which enable the plants to fix free nitrogen. Certain regions are practically devoid of the right kind of bacteria, and unless some artificial means of inoculating the germs be resorted to the crop will be a failure."

PRICE LIST.

Nitro-Culture, sufficient to inoculate the following seeds per acre, mailed to any address in the United States or Canada at the following prices :

Alfalfa.....	per acre, \$2 00
Red Clover.....	" 2 00
Crimson Clover.....	" 2 00
Japan Clover.....	" 2 00
Cow Peas.....	" 2 00
Garden Peas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 1 00
Sweet Peas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 1 00
Wax Peas.....	per acre, 2 00
Soy Beans.....	" 2 00
String Beans.....	" 2 00
Vetch.....	" 2 00
Velvet Beans.....	" 2 00
Peanuts.....	" 2 00
Horse Beans.....	" 2 00
Lima Beans.....	" 2 00



Velvet Bean Showing Nodules Caused by Inoculation with Nitro-Culture.

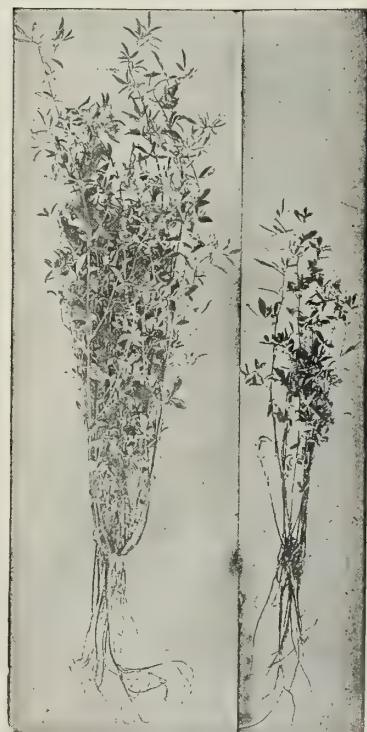
(Taken from a Photograph.)

Guaranteed to keep six months from date of shipment and can be used within that time.

The soil is full of air. Air is four-fifths free nitrogen. Think what limitless plant food, in the form of free nitrogen, the air contains. Right here the new discovery comes in. Plants can't extract nitrogen from the air, but there are germs that can. These germs have been discovered and are now being used for that purpose.

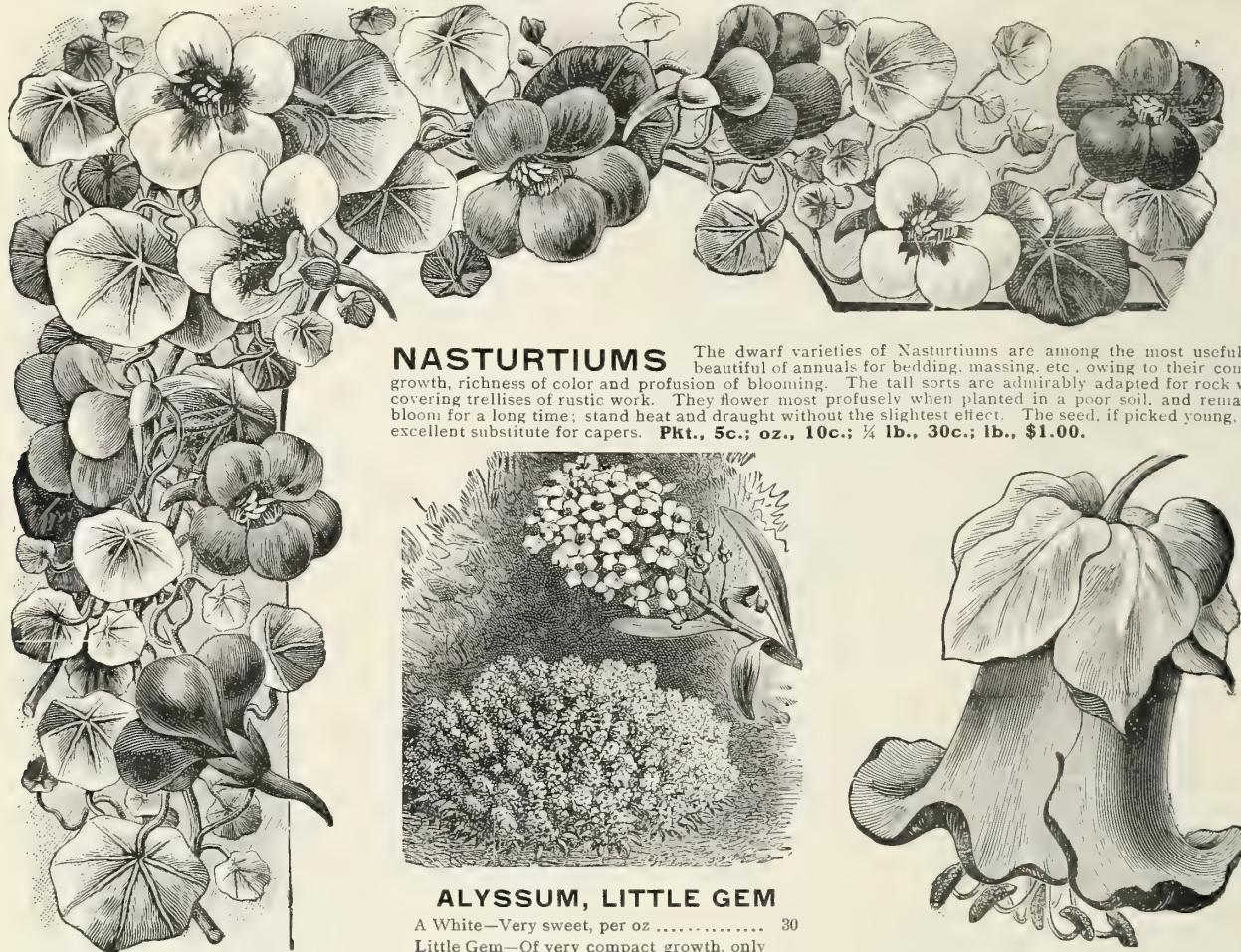
These germs, when put into the soil, fasten themselves to the roots of the plants, draw the free nitrogen out of the air and feed it to the plants. That's the secret of the new way that is making many farmers rich. The germs do the work—the farmer gets the profit. They save expense, reduce the work, increase the crop enormously, even make it possible to grow Alfalfa and other crops where they never would grow before.

The new way saves the cost of fertilizers and is very easy to use. The germs come ready for use, in a form called Nitro-Culture. Nitro-Culture is put up in small dry packages you can put in your vest pocket. Simply add it to water, and sprinkle the water over the the seeds before planting. The germs remain on every seed—live with it—increase about it—feed the roots when they start and keep on feeding them. They also enrich the soil by storing nitrogen into it, so that the second year's crop, whatever it may be, is increased from two to ten times.



Specimen plants characteristic of uninoculated and inoculated field of Alfalfa, on farm near Bynum, Hartford County, Maryland. The uninoculated plants turning yellow, though sown on ground richer and better than the inoculated field. Gain from inoculation with Nitro-Culture nearly 500 per cent. by weight.

Choice Flower Seeds



NASTURTIUMS

NASTURTIUMS The dwarf varieties of Nasturtiums are among the most useful and beautiful of annuals for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of blooming. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work, covering trellises of rustic work. They flower most profusely when planted in a poor soil, and remain in bloom for a long time; stand heat and draught without the slightest effect. The seed, if picked young, is an excellent substitute for capers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM

A White—Very sweet, per oz 30

Little Gem—Of very compact growth, only 3 to 4 in. high, but a single plant will cover a space up to three feet in circumference. It grows quick from seed and the plants will bloom when quite young. The abundance of flowers is simply enormous. 300 flowers have been counted on a Plant Pkt. 10



CORBÆA SCANDENS

CORBÆA A rapid growing climber, sometimes attaining the length of 30 feet in a season; it is of easy culture. To prevent it from rotting place the seed edgewise and cover slightly with light soil. Scandens, purplish lilac, 10c per pkt.

PÆONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

Large and remarkably fine flowers with long, beautifully incurved petals, resembling those of the Pæony. One of the finest Asters.

Pure White.
Dark Crimson and White.
Crimson Ball.
White and Blueblack.
Brilliant Rose.
Gravelotte.
Pink and White.
Light Blue and White.
Dark Blue.
Light Blue.
Shining Blueblack, distinct.
Dark Crimson.
Brilliant Scarlet, a most striking and beautiful color.
La Superba, sky blue tipped white.

Each of the above per pkt....10c; any 3 for 25c
Mixed Colors, extra choice.....per pkt. 10c

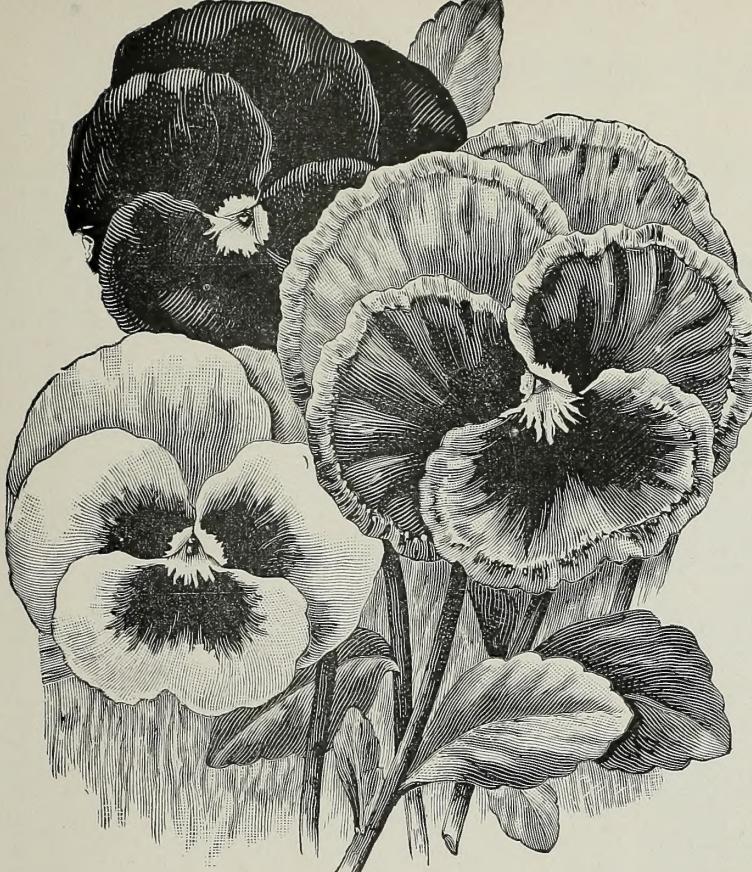


Comet or Poodle Aster. Pkt. 10c.

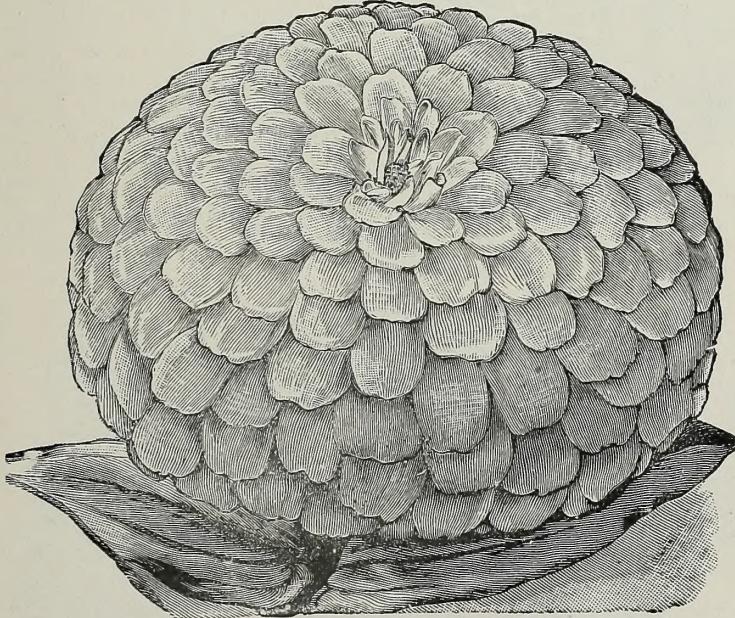
A handsome and very distinct Aster, resembling the Japanese Crysanthemum in shape of flowers; the petals are very long and beautifully curled, are of a lovely delicate pink, bordered with white, bright pink, light blue and other colors. Many colors mixed, pkt. 10c.



ELDORADO MARIGOLD



FANCY MIXED PANSIES

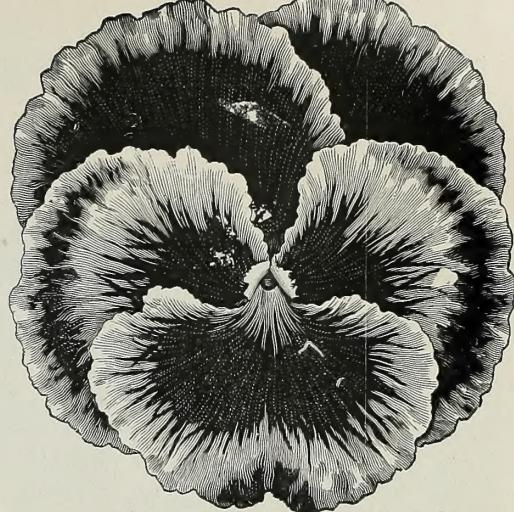


VAUGHAN'S GIANT ZINNIA

ZINNIA Are undoubtedly among the most showy and ornamental of flowers for either beds or borders, and are equally desirable for bouquets.

Pure White—With handsome white flowers.....	5
Dwarf Scarlet—Double fiery scarlet colors.....	5
Golden Yellow—Flowers large and perfect shape, and of a clear golden yellow.....	5
Double Crimson—Flowers very double.....	5
Double Large Flowering—Mixture of many colors, finest strain in cultivation.....	5
Mexicana Fl. Pl.—A very pretty dwarf growing variety, golden yellow, double flowers.....	5
Carnation Striped Zinnias—These flowers are perfect form, beautifully imbricated, double and as finely striped as a carnation.....	10

GIANT MAMMOTH ZINNIAS We offered this variety for the first time three years ago, and have found it a decided improvement on any strain of Zinnias heretofore offered. The plant is a vigorous grower, reaching a height of about three feet, and bearing its flowers in great profusion. The blossoms are extremely double and very brilliant in color, showing shades not before seen in any collection, while in size they surpass all Zinnias, often measuring five to six inches in diameter. It makes a grand display either as solitary plant on a lawn or in masses, on account of the stately growth and brilliancy of its flowers. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c.



NEW SUPERB GIANT PANSY

NEW GIANT PANSIES

This new and entirely distinct race of pansies is fast growing in favor and we are glad to add a few more new colors to our list.

Giant Cassier—A mixture of well-shaped flowers of gigantic dimensions in a very choice variety of colors, each flower is marked with fine large blotches.

Giant Emperor William—Color splendid ultra-marine blue, with well-defined purple violet eye.

Giant Striped—Flowers enormous size, beautifully striped.

Giant Trimardeau Improved. Well-known strain, flowers immense size, larger variety of colors than are generally offered under that name.

Giant Trimardeau Yellow—Very showy color.

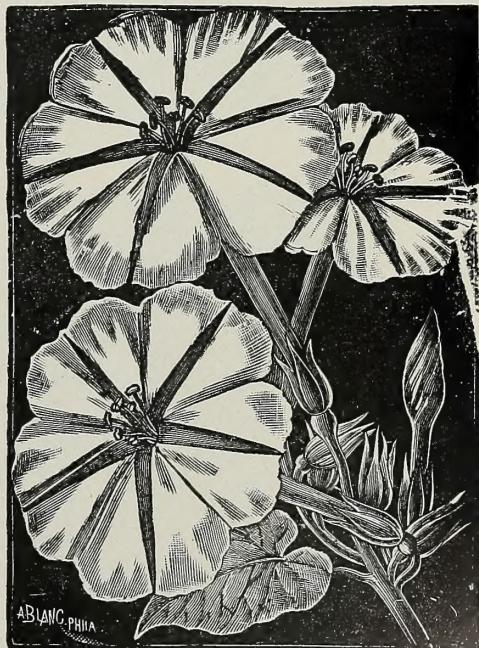
Giant Trimardeau Purple—Flowers very little.

Giant Coal Black—Of immense size and coal black.

Giant Trimardeau White—A most valuable addition to this family. Flowers white with violet center.

Giant Copper Color A most distinct and showy combination of very rich metallic shades.

Per Packet of any of the above, 15c.

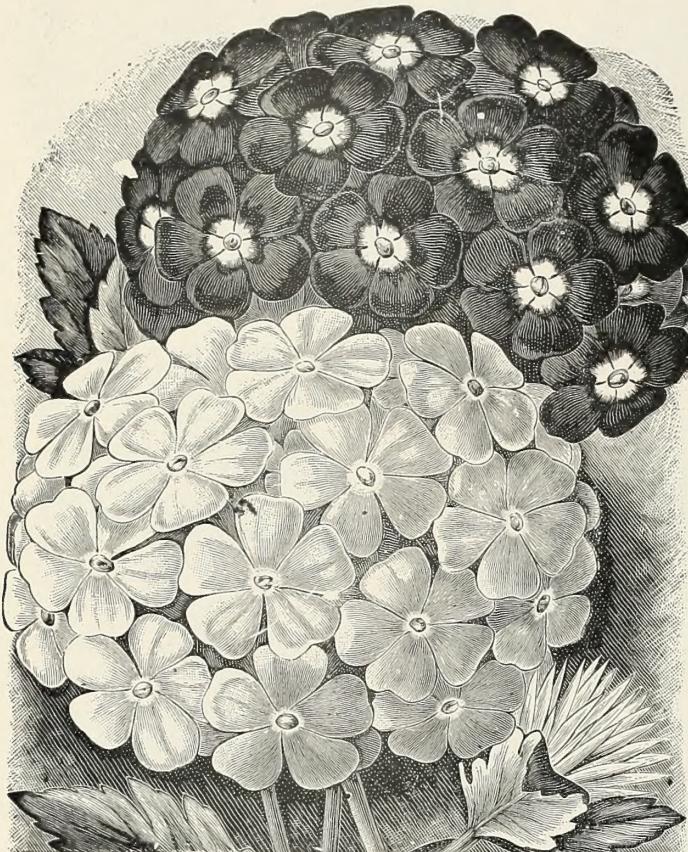


MOONFLOWER White seeded. (*Ipomoea noctiflora*).—Its luxuriance of foliage and splendor of bloom combine to make it one of the most beautiful of annual climbers. It bears in the greatest profusion its lovely immense white flowers, five to six inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in the center; the flowers open at dusk or earlier on cloudy days, at which time they are deliciously fragrant. To obtain the most favorable results, start early in the house and set out as early as safe in the spring; the vines make very rapid growth, often attaining a height of twenty-five feet in one season. **Packet, 5c.**

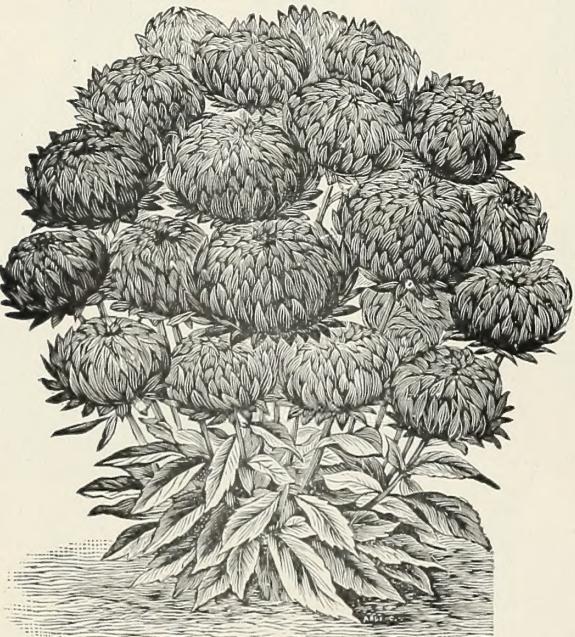
New Cross-Bred Moonflower—This new variety is a cross between the black and white seeded Moonflower, combining the characteristics and good qualities of both. It is of luxuriant growth, and will flower from four to five weeks before the white seeded varieties. **Packet, 10c.**

SWEET PEAS.

	Oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
America , bright blood red striped.....	5	15	40
Apple Blossom , bright rose and pink	5	15	40



Verbenas.



Paeony Flowered Aster.

	Oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
Blanch Burpee , superb pure white.....	5	15	40
Burpee's New Countess , silvery white, suffused with soft rose pink.....	5	15	40
Blushing Beauty , fine pink	5	15	40
Black Knight , the darkest in color of all sweet peas	5	15	40
Blanche Ferry , pink and white (early)	5	15	40
Countess of Cadigan , reddish mauve, wing violet pink.....	5	15	40
Countess of Radenor , delicate lavender, wing dark mauve	5	15	40
California Choice , mixed.....	5	15	30
Colonist , bright rose, cardinal self-colored	5	15	40
Captain of the Blues , purple mauve, almost a true blue	5	15	40
Dorothy Tennant , Rosy mauve, wing bluish mauve,	5	15	40
Duke of Clarence , pearl white and pink.....	5	15	35
Earliest of All , pink and white	5	15	40
Emily Eckford , reddish mauve.....	5	15	40
Emily Henderson , good white early bold flower	5	15	40
Fire Fly , very bright scarlet.....	5	15	40
Gray Friar , watered purple on white ground	5	15	40
Her Majesty , large clear rose pink, an excellent sort	5	15	40
Indigo King , very rich maroon.....	5	15	40
Katherine Tracy , a lovely pink.....	5	15	40
Lady Mary Currie , orange pink, shaded rosy lilac,	5	15	40
Lady Grisel Hamilton , light lavender.....	5	15	40
Lottie Eckford , rose and white, edged with blue.....	5	15	40
Lottie Hutchins , flake pink and cream	5	15	40
Lovely , a shell-pink, extra good.....	5	15	40
Mrs. Dugdale , beautiful rose primrose	5	15	40
Meteore , orange pink	5	15	40
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain , white striped rose.....	5	15	40
Mrs. Eckford , delicate primrose yellow.....	5	15	40
Modesty , most delicate tint of pink	5	15	40
Navy Blue , bluish purple	5	15	40
Ovid , rose pink	5	15	40
Peach Blossom , pink, with soft, pink wings.....	5	15	40
Prince of Wales , bright rose	5	15	35
Prima Donna , soft rose pink	5	15	35
Queen Victoria , pale yellow on white ground.....	5	15	40
Ramona , creamy white, slashed with pale pink	5	15	40
Shagada , dark maroon, shaded purple	5	15	40
Stanley , dark maroon	5	15	40
Stella Morse , deep cream, shaded to primrose	5	15	40
Sensation , pale pink	5	15	40
Sadie Burpee , (white seeded), extra large white	5	15	40
Sadie Burpee , (black seeded), extra large white	5	15	40
Triumph , extra large orange pink shaded rose	5	15	40
Venus , salmon buff shaded pink	5	15	40
Fancy Mixed , including all the above sorts	5	15	40



Calendula, Orange King.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Pkt.	Oz.	
Alonsoa, Scarlet	5	50	Godelia, Dutchess of Albany	5	90
Ageratum, Mixed	5	35	Gilia, Tricolor, Mixed	5	15
Adonia	5	15	Heliotrope, Giant, Mixed	10	3 00
Acroclinium, Everlastings	5	30	" Dark Mixed	10	1 50
Ammobium, Alatum, Everlastings	5	30	Hollyhock, Double, Charter's Mixed	5	1 50
Amaranthus, Tricolor	5	30	" Allegany	5	2 00
Abronia, Umbrellata	5	75	" Salmon	10	2 40
Annagallis, Grandiflora Mixed	5	75	" Canary	10	3 00
Alyssum, Sweet	5	30	" Faust	10	2 00
Alyssum, Little Gem	10	75	" Crimson	10	3 00
Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed	5	45	" Pink	10	3 00
Astor, Trufan's Pink	10	2 70	" White	10	3 00
" White and Light Blue	10	2 70	Hop, Japanese	5	40
" Victoria, Mixed	10	1 50	Hibiscus, Golden Bowl	5	90
" Giant Comet, Mixed	10	2 10	Hyacinth, Mixed	5	15
" Upright, White Branching	10	2 00	Helichrysum, Everlastings	5	60
" Single, Mixed	10	1 00	Honey Suckle	5	20
" Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered, Mixed	10	2 50	Ice Plant	5	30
" Branching	10	1 00	Ipomoea, White Seeded	5	1 00
" Branching Pink	10	1 20	Lobelia, Mixed	5	75
" Branching Lavender	10	1 20	Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed	5	20
Balsam, Double, Pink	5	1 00	" Tall Mixed	5	20
" Double, White	5	1 00	Latana, French Mixed	5	25
" Double, Scarlet	5	1 00	" Choice Mixed	5	25
" Double, Light Lemon	5	1 00	Linum or Scarlet Flax	5	15
" Camelia Flowered, Mixed	5	1 20	Lupinus, Annual Mixed	5	20
Bellis, Double, Extra Choice, Mixed	5	4 50	Love-in-a-mist, Double	5	15
Balloon Vine	5	30	Job's Tears, Everlasting	5	15
Bartonia	5	30	Morning Glory, Improved	5	15
Batchelor's Button	5	30	" Mixed	5	10
Briza Maxima, Everlastings	5	30	" Japanese	5	15
Bromus Braigafercum, Everlastings	5	30	Mignonette, Sweet	5	10
Catchfly	5	30	" Matchet	5	60
Collinsea, Mixed	5	30	Marigold, African, Mixed	5	45
Canterbury Bell, Sweet Mixed	5	30	" Eldorado	5	30
Clarkia	5	30	" French Dwarf, Double Mixed	5	30
Chrysanthemum, Double, Mixed	5	30	Nasturtium, Madam Gunther's Hybrid	5	10
" Double, White	5	30	" Tall	5	10
" Double, Yellow	5	30	" Dwarf	5	10
Calendula, Pot Marigold, Prince of Orange	5	30	Nenophila, Mixed	5	10
Clematis	5	1 20	Pansy, All Colors, Mixed	5	75
Cockscomb, Golden	10	2 25	" Chicago Park, Mixed Bedding	10	1 50
" Crimson	10	2 25	" Trimardeau, Mixed Bedding	10	1 50
" Mixed	10	60	" Vaughan's International	15	20 00
Centranthus, Mixed	5	30	Phlox, Dr. Grandiflora	5	1 00
Calliopsis, Mixed	5	30	" Dr. Mixed	5	90
Candytuft, Empress	5	20	Petunia, Hybrida Extra Choice Mixed	5	75
" Mixed	5	30	Poppy, Double Carnation, Flowered	5	15
Canary Bird Flower	5	45	Portulacca, Single	5	1 00
Canna, Crozy	5	30	" Best Double	5	4 00
Carnation, Choice Mixed, Extra Fine	5	2 25	Perilla, Nankinesis	5	20
" Margaret	5	1 00	Rose of Heaven	5	20
Castor Bean, Zanzibar	5	15	Rhodanthe, Everlastings	10	1 50
Cantaurea, Cyanus Mixed	5	20	Statice, Everlastings	10	1 25
" Margaret	5	90	Sweet Sultan, Purple	5	30
Cobea Scandens	10	1 00	Sweet Scabiosa, Morning Bride	5	40
Coleus, Fine Mixed	10	5 00	Salpiglosses, Grandiflora	10	1 25
Cosmos, Early Flowering Dawn	5	60	" Choice Mixed	5	1 25
Cypress Vine, Mixed	5	30	Scabiosa, Large Flowering, Mixed	5	30
Dahlia, Double, Mixed	10	1 20	Salvia, Spendens, Drooping Spikes	10	4 50
Dianthus, Double, Mixed Chinese	5	45	Schizanthus, Mixed	5	25
Digitalis, Mixed Fox Glove	5	30	Smilax	5	45
Daisy, Bellis, Double, White	10	3 60	Sunflower, Miniature	5	25
" Swan River	10	90	" Double California	5	20
Escholtzia, Mixed	5	20	Stocks, Large Flowering, Choice Mixed	10	3 00
For-get-me-not, Blue Mixed	5	90	Sweet William, Choice Mixed	5	25
Four O'clock	5	15	Thunbergia	5	1 00
Gaillardia, Double Mixed	5	40	Verbenia, Lemon	10	3 50
" Picta	5	25	" Hybrid Fine Mixed	10	1 00
Godelia, Double Mixed	5	20	" Hybrid Mammoth	5	1 75
" Lady Albemarle	5	75	Violet, Sweet	10	2 00
" Lady Satin Rose	10	1 35	Wild Cucumber	5	20
" The Bride	5	60	Xeranthemum, Everlastings	5	75
" Bijom	5	60	Zinnia, Double Grandiflora	10	60
" Queen of Fairies	10	1 80			

TWENTY YEARS IN THE SEED BUSINESS.



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1905

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